FOR——SAKE DO DRINK
A MATURE WHISKY.
You can get P & O at every
Dealer and it is 10 Years' Old.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,004—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM.	C. Androvich	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, July 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
IROULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

EASTERN EXPRESS.



SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY: MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort
KARACHI: Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 7th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 7th August.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 18th Aug.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about the 4th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,337	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.



MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI, Bunder Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be earned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of Information free on application.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.



AËRATED WATERS, AËRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

CHEMISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

AËRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., as Chemists, are in a position to ascertain and guarantee the Purity of all AËRATED WATERS which leave their Factories.

NO CHARGE FOR DELIVERY IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINES, SPIRITS &c.,

WHISKY,	PORT.
Spey Royal	Invalid.
Provost	Spanish.
BRANDY.	Blanco (White Port.)
Universal	MARSALA.
RUM.	Castle V. P.
Governor-General,	MADEIRA
Jamaica.	Crown.
SCHNAPPS	CHAMPAGNE,
Silverstream	Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
OLD TOM.	HOCK.
Castle I.	Hochheimer.
SHERRY	BURGUNDY.
Manzanilla.	Beaune Castle I.
Amontillado.	SLOE GIN.
Spanish.	

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY;

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fevers Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.
REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,
NEAPOLIATAN MANDOLINS,
BANJOS, AUTO HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,
DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FOR THE MONSOON
DALE'S PORPOISE OIL DUBBIN

for Softening and Preserving all kinds of Leather Goods.

	Special. Cash.	Ordinary.
Price per tin	Re. 1-1	1-3

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabuiker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply

MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS. BRAN Supplied &c.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	12
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CARE-FULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A SCEOND-HAND LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 feet × 7 feet, for working pressure of 60 lbs. Offers stating where the Boiler can be inspected should be submitted before the 16th August, 1900, to Special Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

C. C. JAMES, M. Inst. C. E.,
For Special Drainage Engineer,
Special Drainage Engineer's Office, Bombay Municipality,
1st August, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER AND AXLES.

THE MANAGER is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1900, for the purchase of—

Brass Scrap Ts. 16 1-4 { Brass Tubes Ts. 2-14 cwts. / Brass assorted Ts. 11-15 cwts. / Axle Brasses (A-C, B-C) Ts. 1-16 cwts.

Copper Scrap (assorted) ....Ts. 13.
Axles Crank Steel Scrap ....Ts. 5-13-2 23 lbs.
Axles Straight Scrap ....Ts. 3-3 1-19 lbs.

which can be seen on application to the undersigned at General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the authorized forms which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Railway's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st August, 1900.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capita procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. H. HALL & CO.,

EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.

HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.

TELEGRAMS AND CABLES :—"ECOSSAISE LONDON."

Sole Proprietors of the following

OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND

MALT WHISKIES

PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in Wood. Every cork, capsule, label and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M. Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000

FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GENT'S SILK SCARFS and TIES. The Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs. From Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows. Rs. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows. Rs. 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots. Rs. 2-0.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

LAST WEEK of OUR SALE.—Hundreds of Useful and Fancy novelties at prices not known in India. Secure while you can, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES, and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Lady Aitchison Hospital, Lahore, A LADY PHYSICIAN, possessing qualifications in Medicine and Surgery obtained from Universities or Colleges in Great Britain. For particulars apply to the LADY PRESIDENT of the Lady Aitchison Hospital Association, Barnes Court, Simla.

WANTED, EUROPEAN WATCHMAKER, one capable of handling complicated Watches, such as Repeaters, Chronographs and Recorders, Perpetual Calendars and also Chronometers. Apply MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Studio Portraiture. Produces softer results and is cool and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET, for August-September, large FURNISHED FLAT, Elphinstone Circle. Dining, Sitting and two Bedrooms. Rent, furnished Rs. 80. Address "A. L., care of this office.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June. Rent Rs. 35, Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHER BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE New Improved CELESTINA, with 4 Rolls of Music and case, complete, Rs. 80. Also extra music on hand by JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London, expressly made to suit the Indian climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c. printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette." Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will, on the following day and hour, sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Lalljee Doongersey, Jadowjee Doongersey and Jadowjee Jairam, carrying on business in partnership, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Sulleyman Hajee Soomar, by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th day of October, 1892, the following landed property :—

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1900, at 4-20 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land with messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed under street No. 128-50, ward No. 4445-6, situate on the Elphinstone Estate, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (611 1-9) square yards and bounded on the north by land in the occupation of Khimjee Jeewa, on the south by land in the occupation of Pestonjee Sorabjee, on the east by Frere Road, on the west partly by land in the occupation of Dorabjee Hormusjee, and partly by land in the occupation of Soonderjee Sewjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 3136, and are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and were formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, and are now in the occupation of the said Lessee Hajee Sulleyman Hajee Sumar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee, Dadabhoy, Pakvassa and Chandulal, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1900.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vöslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND,
HUNTLY BLEND,
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HUNTLY BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF THE AGENTS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. / PINK ......Two Stars. / GOLD......Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND, COUNTIESDRUGGIST. London, England.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves them

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Boxes by all Chemists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............£525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco. Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. TAKAMICHI,
Acting Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra
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MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— „ 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent, per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.........£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should obtain the
PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	280 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

WANTED.

TO OFFICERS IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WANTED, as CHAIRMAN of the Rangoon Port Trust, an Engineer of good business and administrative ability who has had considerable experience in port and river work. Age not exceeding 45 years.

Salary Rs. 2,000 a month, the Port Trust paying in addition the contribution for leave allowance.

The Chairman will be required to pay his own contribution for pension. Preference will be given to an officer who is prepared to stay for ten or fifteen years with the Port Trust.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to the undersigned.

Applications stating age and qualifications should be submitted through the Head of the Department concerned and should reach undersigned not later than 1st December next.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Rangoon.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ......Rs.	12	Per Annum ......Rs.	15
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OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 1 .
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly.............................. „ 6
Quarterly.............................. „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 23rd August, 1900, at 9 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Hon. Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE OF JAMES HUME SLEIGH (formerly known by the surname of "Slight") late of Bombay, European deceased (who died at Edinburgh in Scotland on or about the 26th day of June 1899) and Letters of Administration with an authenticated copy of whose will thereto annexed were on the 3rd day of July 1900 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to James Begbie, the constituted attorney of Alexander Yeaman, Judicial Factor on the estate of the deceased (for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Letters of Administration of the said property and credits to be granted to him by the said Court) to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said James Begbie on his behalf at their office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of THEIR CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of August 1900, as after that date the said James Begbie, the Administrator, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid; and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 10th day of July 1900.

CRAWFORD BROWN BAYLEY & DUNLOP,
Administrator's Solicitors.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1922.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the nett earnings, the expenses of working and maintainings the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1896.

The full terms and conditions of the Debentures can be seen at the Office of the Agents.

Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
26th July, 1900. Agents.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD,
SILVERTOWN.

ELECTRICAL STORES, CONTRACTORS TOOLS, CEMENT, COAL TAR, RUBBER, PAINTS, OILS, METALS, AND ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES.

THE BRITISH LUXFER PRISM SYNDICATE, LD.

Speciality, Illumination of dark Offices, etc., by natural means.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 2 bon. }	1,230xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	nil	57
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	150
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	15
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	om
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	80	
Bellary S.&W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	10)
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdR. 2	400
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs. 5	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1.775
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	400
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	540
Colaba Land & Mills	4 000	700	...	Rs. 10	305
Coorla Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2.	330
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	550
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	250
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	260
Hindustan	.875	1,000	1,000	Nil	2.0
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	490
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,150xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	155
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	410
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	380
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	370
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	25)
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70)
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	300
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	...	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	145
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,825
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	(pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,600
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	30
Morarji Gouldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,350
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1(0
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Mil	550
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1.000	Rs30	500
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs5	750
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	456
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1775
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	225
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	160
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	66
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdR22½	495
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	265
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	20
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	...	5 pr. ct.	635
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	476 1-4

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	41
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	165
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	290	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	51
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	150	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	22
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	421
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	370
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	490
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585 1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	1	
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	950

ORGANISED arrangements are beginning to be made, it seems, for introducing the Horse to his Successor. Acting on a suggestion made by the Master of the Rolls (Lord Alverstone), at a dinner held at the Automobile Club, the Committee of that Club have arranged with the Committee of the Ranelagh Club that members of Ranelagh should have an opportunity of sending their horses there on Saturday, 14th July (the day of the Automobile Gymkhana at Ranelagh) from 11.30 a.m. to 2 p.m., in order that they may be trained to encounter motor vehicles without fear.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 2-57m., 2-51a. Low water, 8-30m., 9-14a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay XI. on tour.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The R. I. M. S. Clive entered and the H. T. Muttra and the s. s. Maroa left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Sidney entered the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—During the month of July, at the head branch of this dispensary, the daily average attendance was 189, and admissions 1,948. The prevailing diseases were fevers and diseases of the alimentary canal.

THE LATE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—The Gokuldas Tejpal High and A.-V. Schools were closed at 2 p. m., yesterday, as a token of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Edinburgh and of sympathy with her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Durban, Cape Colony, etc., via Calcutta, per s. s. Umtali, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., to-morrow.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, Ibo and Chinde, per s. s. Sultan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a. m., to-morrow.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb committed a woman, named Fatma, to take her trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of obtaining possession of a girl, named Mariam, aged thirteen, for immoral purposes. Mr. Nolan prosecuted, the accused being defended by Mr. Rustom D. Wadia, barrister-at-law.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hussain Mahomed, a notorious character, was charged with stealing ornaments and clothes, valued at Rs. 142, belonging to Oomerkhan Jankhan, who resides at Chuckla. The complainant missed the property from the house of a woman of his acquaintance, and it was recovered by the police from the accused at Chuckla. Being an old offender, the accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR INDIA.—A lecture will be delivered at the J. N. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, on Saturday, at 5 p.m., by Mr. J. Wallace, C.E., on "Technical Education for India," dealing with the absence of systematic instruction in craft among Indian artisans of every class. The lecture will trace the case of decadence of Indian handicraft and the existing influences that prevent its revival. Mr. Wallace as a lecturer and a writer on scientific and industrial subjects, is well-known in Bombay, and his proposals for the revival of Indian industries will merit the attention of all who are interested in this important subject.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Patterson charged Vishwanath Ganesh Karlikar, a Hindu, with the theft of Rs. 760, belonging to one Ganesh Apaji Karlikar. The evidence showed that the accused had lately come to Bombay from Nasik and was staying in the house of complainant at Fanaswadi as his guest. On the evening of the 28th ultimo, complainant missed the money, and on the matter being reported to the police accused was arrested. The police found that out of the amount stolen the accused had deposited Rs. 200 in the Post Office Savings Bank. The accused who pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Balla Maloo, a labourer, aged about twenty years. The deceased resided at Duncan Road and worked at the Kaiser-i-Hind Flour Mill, at Imambara Road. He used to feed machines with wheat and to ply bags to receive flour and to keep the machines clean. On Monday afternoon, Balla was sweeping the rollers of a machine with a broom, when the broom was suddenly caught in the cogwheel of the machine. In attempting to pull the broom out, the deceased's both hands were drawn in and crushed. The engine was stopped and Balla extricated. He was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that both his arms and left thigh had been fractured, and that he had received bleeding wounds on the forehead and right foot. He died in the hospital next day. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ibrahim Bhai Ali, a Borah, appeared in answer to a notice, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be bound over for good behaviour. Inspector Power prosecuted; while Mr. Dastur, pleader, appeared for the respondent. The respondent lived at Null Bazar, and it was alleged by witnesses for the prosecution that he had an opium den in the locality, which was frequented by people of bad character, and where stolen properties had on some occasions been traced by the police. The witnesses, who were residents of the same locality, stated that they were afraid of being robbed by some of the persons visiting the respondent's place. The respondent stated in his defence that he had never been convicted before, and that he bore a good character. He further said that the charge against him was a false one. The magistrate held that a sufficient case had not been made out as to justify him in calling upon the respondent to sign a bond of good behaviour. The prosecution ought to have proved that he had harboured habitual offenders. The respondent was discharged.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Girgaum Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Jugoo Mahadeo, a Hindoo, aged about thirty years. The deceased resided in Zaoba's Oart, at Girgaum, and was employed as a press-man in the "Advocate of India" Press. For the last twelve months Jugoo had been suffering from dyspepsia and used to complain of pain in his stomach, and in consequence of his illness he was very irregular in attending to his work. In March last deceased went to his native country for a change, and after two months he returned to Bombay not much improved in health. About a week ago he was seized with dysentery and was treated with household remedies. He was tired of life and often said that death would be the only relief for him. On Monday midnight, Jugoo was found missing from his room, and his disappearance was reported to the police next morning. Yesterday morning a policeman was going on his rounds along Girgaum Road, when he was informed by a townsman that the dead body of a man was floating in a well. The policeman went to the well and had the body removed, which was then identified to be that of the deceased. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

GAMING HOUSE OR A CLUB.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the case, in which Thawarbhoy Alibhoy, a Borah, stood charged at the instance of Inspector Williamson, with keeping a common gaming-house at Falkland Road, and Khyoombhoy Tyebji and six other Borahs with gaming therein with cards and money. Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, defended the first accused, Mr. Kalabhoy Laloobhoy, pleader, the second and third, and Mr. Spencer, the rest of the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the room in which the accused were arrested gaming on the 14th July last, was rented by the first accused. The defence was that the room was used as a club for Borahs and was not rented by accused No. 1 for gambling. The magistrate, in disposing of the charge, said that the only evidence which the prosecution had adduced to prove that it was a common gaming-house, was that of informant Abdool Gaffoor, a man of low character, whose testimony remained uncorroborated. On the other hand it had been proved by the defence that the room was in the name of one Hussonbhoy Mahomedali, a member of the club, and that the rent of the place was paid out of the club funds. It was a club for Borahs only, each member paying a fee of Rs. 3-8 per month. For these reasons, the magistrate discharged all the accused.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	0	30
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	1	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	52
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	17
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	16
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	17
Total	12	8	185
Total plague deaths to date	78,264	61,695	
Same date last year	9	8	75
Cholera	53	49	

THE FAMINE.

THE Collector of Surat acknowledges with thanks the amount of Rs. 500 received as a contribution from Mr. Jehangir B. Petit's Two Anna Famine Relief Fund for providing clothes to the famine-stricken in the Surat district.

THE VICEROY AND THE FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay Presidency has been for the last four years passing through a series of calamities—plague, famine and the diseases that prevail during the latter, such as cholera, dysentery and several others. We, poor mortals as we are, are unable to find out God's Providence and goodness in all these afflictions, but have to rest content with the thought that all must be for the best. There is one source, however, of great comfort and gladness amidst all these troubles and that is this, that we have been favoured with so kind, benevolent and loving statesmen as our Viceroy and the Governor of our Presidency. I as the "Voice of the Famine-stricken" express on behalf of the millions our deepest gratitude and thanks for the great services rendered and the sacrifices made by these two great and good men. Especially our Viceroy we are extremely obliged to—and I have every hope that this letter is brought to his gracious notice—who with so much fervour, zeal and enthusiasm for the humanity entrusted to his care, and with no doubt great personal sacrifice, has come down to the afflicted provinces to see and mourn with the famine-stricken. We thank him and are deeply grateful to him for all this and it is as if the Almighty is also delighted and pleased with him that He has sent him as His messenger with plenty of water to this dried and parched-up land. For, who could not have been struck that as soon as our benevolent Viceroy was in our midst, good rain began falling all over the places that were badly in need of it. The coincidence of the Viceroy's visit and the downpour of good rain is striking. In all our calamities and afflictions, therefore, we thank our Heavenly Father for this messenger of hope and pray to Him that He will always make our Viceroy the messenger of happiness and blessings to the people of India.—Yours, &c.,

FAMINE VOICE.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAMINE-STRICKEN IN SURAT.

	Rs.
The Lord Bishop of Bombay	500
The Americo-Indian Famine Relief Fund	500
Mr Jehangir Bomanji Petit	500
A Friend	50
A Parsi Lady	5
Total	Rs. 1,555

The following subscriptions to the Surat Fancy Fair Fund are acknowledged with thanks from

	Rs.
Mr E E Kurwa	50
Mr Ranchhodlal Lallubhai Khambata	10
Professor Rana	25
Mr L Govinddas	5
Mrs Ali Akbar	50
And the following through Mrs Ali Aktar	
Mrs Fatehali S. Ahmed	10
Mr Fatehali S. Ahmed	15
Messrs Shroff Brothers	5
Mr Cumruddin Ameeruddin	10
Mr D N Bahadurji	5
Mrs Hasanali Fyzee	20
Mr Ibrahim Ahmedi	10
Mr Mohsin B. Tyabji	25
H H the Nawab Saheb and Begum Saheb of Janjira	50
Mr Ameeruddin Tyabji	20
Through Mr Ameeruddin Tyabji	30
Previously acknowledged	Rs. 5,063
Total	Rs. 5,403

Gifts in kind acknowledged with thanks from

MR E MACONOCHIE, I C S.
KHAN BAHADUR P H DADACHANJI.
SIRDAR UMAR JAMAL.
MRS KHAREGHAT.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND, 1900.

Twenty-eight List of Subscriptions.

	R.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged	11798122	7	2
Sreemati Svetangini Debi, 2nd subscription	3	0	0
Babu Debendra Nath Banerjee	2	0	0
Babu Aprakas Chandra Ganguli	1	0	0
Officers and subordinates of Oudh District Military Works Lucknow	37	8	0
Royal Artillery, Roorkee, for Fune	101	0	6
3rd (K O) Hussars	42	0	0
Miss Lawrence, Invernairne, Nairn £5	74	11	4
H B Brandon, Esq, Belfast	112	0	0
Burmah Brach, 8th instalment	25,000	0	0
South Australian "Register," Adelaide, 14th instalment £61-10-11	919	9	6
Lieut-Col J H Rosseter, R A	50	0	0
Assam Branch, from Golaghat, 2nd subscription	306	0	0
Major H R W Lumsden, 3rd Bengal Infantry, Manipur	100	0	0
Chandi Prasad Das, Sonamgunj	25	0	0
Officers and clerks of Bengal Command Headquarters office, Naini Tal	134	5	0
Assam Branch, 8th Instalment, from Dhubri	126	12	3
From Hongkong, 3rd Instalment	6,000	0	0
Chief Commissariat officer, Rohilkhand District, Bareily, 2nd subscription	31	2	0
Professors and students of Krishnagar College, 2nd subscription	34	9	0
"Bridge Winnings," 2nd subscription	33	0	0
Col J F FitzGerald Cologan, I S C, Croydon	350	10	0
Assam Branch, 4th Instalment, from Habigunj	300	0	0
Proceeds of Concert given by H E the Viceroy's Band	1,006	2	0
From Sydney, 4th Instalment £2,000	29,883	4	3
From Sydney, 5th Instalment £1,000	14,941	10	1
Major General R Wace, Townsend Simla	100	0	0
Capt W Malleson R A, Holme, Simla	16	0	0
Officers and men of R I M S "Irrawady"	72	4	0
Madras Branch, 5th instalment	15,000	0	0
People of Southport, 9th instalment	2,988	5	2
From Christchurch, N Z balance of 6th instalment £8	2	15	9
From Singapore, 8th instalment	15,465	0	0
"A Reader of the Empress"	15	0	0
Mrs C Decluy	20	0	0
From Glasgow, 11th instalment	21,000	0	0
Sind Branch, 12th instalment	6,000	0	0
2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers, Meerut, 4th subscription	83	5	0
Assam Branch, 3rd instalment, from Manipur	214	10	6
Collected by a few "Hindu School" Boys among friends and relatives	16	8	0
Depot, 1st Battalion, Gloucester Regiment Allahabad, 4th subscription	21	8	0
S C Chatterjee, Bankipore	10	0	0
Collected by W Sullivan, Esq Public Works Department, Ganges Canal Meerut	16	0	0
No I E D R G A, Allahabad for July	25	10	0
Officers, and non commissioned officers of Pachmari Convalescent Depot and station, for Fune	23	15	0
Assam Branch, 3rd instalment, from Cachar	1,000	0	0
Major F G Bond, Bengal Sappers and Miners Roorkee, for April, May and June	48	0	0
5th Coy, Bengal Sappers and Miners, and Capt Sherwood, Roorkee	40	0	0
Assam Branch, from Lungleh sub. division	139	4	0
Chief Commissariat office, Meerut	11	0	0
Queensland Government, 6th instalment £200	3,000	0	0
From Invercargill, N. Z., 4th instalment £199	2,985	0	0
Messrs. Thos Cook and Son	30	0	0
23rd instalment from Mansion House Fund	1,00,000	0	0
4th instalment, from Manchester	1,00,000	0	0
24th instalment, from Mansion House Fund	1,00,000	0	0
Total up to date	1,22,45,082	0	0

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, heard and disposed of the suit, filed by Mrs. Christina Zambelli against her husband, Mr. Frank Zambelli, for the recovery of gold jewellery, consisting of a watch, a chain, a locket and two rings, set with diamonds, of the aggregate value of Rs. 475 and Rs. 525, being the value of the property and furniture belonging to the plaintiff and sold by the defendant, in January, 1898, with the plaintiff's consent, and on an agreement to hand over the proceeds thereof to plaintiff whenever she should demand the same. Mr. Billimoria, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Allan F. Turner, solicitor. In reply to plaintiff's letters claiming the jewellery, the defendant, through his solicitor, Mr. Turner, wrote, stating that the jewellery was presented by Mrs. Zambelli to Mr. Zambelli before the marriage, and in the same way presents of jewellery were made by Mr. Zambelli to Mrs. Zambelli. She was not entitled to the return of the presents, but Mr. Zambelli was willing to return to his wife the watch and two rings, provided she returned to him the watch, chain and rings she had received from him. It was also stated that Mr. Zambelli did not want back the articles, which he had purchased for his wife since the marriage, and that she was at liberty to keep them. As to the claim regarding the furniture, the defence was that the same was sold by the defendant, and that the sale proceeds were applied towards plaintiff's passage money to Europe.

His Honour, after recording evidence passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 162 on the claim of the furniture only with court costs. Rs. 15 was certified as professional cost.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.

MURDER OF A BROTHER'S SON.

IMPERATRIX VS. NURU HASAN.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in June last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Bland and Noble, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Session Judge's finding showed that the accused was charged with the murder of a boy named Janu, the son of one Tajmahomed, and with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon to Nurbibi, wife of Tajmahomed. The case for the prosecution was this. The accused and Tajmahomed are brothers and were living in the same house, the accused and his family occupying one side; and Tajmahomed, his wife Nurbibi, and his son Janu the other. On the evening of the 8th March last, Nurbibi had put her son Janu to bed and was sitting at the otta of the house of Amu, the sister of the accused. With these two was a third woman named Ladu. These three women stated that the accused suddenly came upon them and seized Nurbibi by the throat, and that he had a knife in one hand. Nurbibi's companions tried to rescue her, and in the struggle Amu's hand was cut in her attempt to snatch away the knife. The accused succeeded in a inflicting a knife wound on Nurbibi's head, and then went into the house. Attracted by the cries of the women, Tajmahomed came to the spot. At that time the accused was on some rising ground near the house; and taunting his opponents with the outcry they were raising, told them to go and look inside the house, where a throat had been cut. On going into the house, Tajmahomed and Nurbibi found their son Janu lying dead with his throat cut from ear to ear. The story told by the women was corroborated by Imam, the husband of Amu. Nurbibi went to inform the police, and the accused was immediately arrested. He produced the knife, and blood was found both on the knife and on his clothes. On the following day, accused was placed before a magistrate, to whom he made a confession.

THE CONFESSION.

Accused stated in his confession among other things:—I have one brother Tajmahomed. Our building is situated on the Khara gate. I live in one room and Tajmahomed lives in the other. Nurbibi, wife of Tajmahomed, has been saying since about three years "your wife has become pregnant by another." I endured it till this day. Yesterday Nurbibi, remaining in her house, taunted me again with the same thing. I said "you should not speak this daily" such having been said, I became angry. So I took the iron knife from my house and inflicted a blow with the knife on the neck of the son of Nurbibi, about ten years of age, who was in the house. The blow was given towards the wind-pipe; so he has been dead, and the knife that was with me was thrown against Nurbibi. It hit her on her head. The boy had said nothing to me before I struck him, From the word of Nurbibi, I struck him. Boy's name is Janu. I have made this confession, voluntarily.

Before the committing magistrate, the accused retracted this confession, and put in a written statement wherein he denied that he killed Janu, and stated as, in the absence of his brother, he saw a man coming out of the house, he was enraged at Nurbibi's supposed infidelity and attacked her. He further stated that his confession was untrue, and that he had made it while in a state of anger, and also that he had been tutored by the police. The Sessions Judge told the jury that the accused had suggested two motives for his conduct, the insults levelled at him by Nurbibi and the infidelity of Nurbibi to the brother. A third motive was suggested by the witnesses for the prosecution. They alleged that there was a dispute about the division of the house, and that the accused bore Tajmahomed and his wife malice on that account. This dispute, however, was of more than a year's standing, and appeared to Mr. Fry to be a very inadequate motive for this murderous outbreak on the part of the accused. The jury at first returned a verdict of guilty of murder under provocation; but on the judge again explaining the law to them, they found accused guilty of murder but recommended him to mercy on account of the provocation given him. Sitting as assessors, the jurors were all of opinion that the accused was guilty of voluntarily causing grievons hurt to Nurbibi with a knife. Mr. Fry said he found himself unable to accept the jury's recommendation to mercy. He held that no amount of provocation offered by the parents could mitigate the wickedness of this cruel murder of a harmless and defenceless child. Subject to confirmation by the High Court, accused was sentenced to death. Judgment on the minor charge was reserved.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the arguments of counsel confirmed the sentence of death, rejecting the accused's appeal.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.

OWING to the heavy rain that has been falling in Bombay since the last two days, attended with high wind, has caused some damage to old houses and ricketty buildings in the city. On Tuesday afternoon, a quantity of bricks and plastering of an old unoccupied house, belonging to a Parsee woman, named Coverbai, in Gogo Street, Fort, fell down, blocking the street. No one was injured.—The Engineering Department of the Municipality was informed. The same day the centre partition wall on the west side of a one-storeyed house, belonging to Essabhoy Mulla, of Bhendy Bazaar, and occupied by thirty persons, suddenly collapsed. The cause of the collapse was attributed to the walls being soaked by the rain. The tenants were all safely removed at the instance of the municipal authorities, who surveyed the building yesterday. The house is situated in Church Street, Mazagon.—About half-past 9 o'clock the same evening the south-west corner of a four-storeyed house, situated at the junction of Wari Bunder and Belvedere Road and belonging to one Shamji Gordhandas, of Holi Chuckla, Fort, fell down, owing to the walls being soaked by the rain. The house was occupied by 288 persons, all of whom escaped unhurt, with the exception of a woman, named Lalbee, aged forty years, who came down with the falling wall, and was buried in the debris. She was extricated by the neighbours before the arrival of the fire-brigade, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. It was ascertained the woman had received a contused wound, about two inches long, on the right side of the forehead and severe internal injury. She has been detained.—All the walls of a four-storeyed house in Peerkhan Lane, belonging to Sadashiva Shunker, fell down. The house was in a dilapidated condition and its collapse was partly due to the heavy rain. The tenants vacated the building on the 30th ultimo, having observed a large crack in one of the walls. The municipal authorities have been informed.—One of the huts attached to the Arthur Road Hospital, which was set apart for jail prisoners, was blown down on the same day.—A part of the wall of a dilapidated chawl at Northbrook Street, fell down.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR correspondent, writing on July 31, says:—The weather has become rather nice owing to the fall of rain during the last four days. Though rain fell slowly and steadily it was very favourable to agriculture. We have had nearly five inches now. The prospects appear very favourable, provided that it continues to rain at the proper periods. Sowing operations have been completed and the price of food-stuff is naturally going down. The river is again flooded owing to the fall of rain throughout the surrounding districts.

Seventy-three births were recorded during the same week. The mortality of the city has increased by 63 deaths over that of the last week, the total being 622 during the week ending July 23. Of the total, 49 persons died from cholera, 310 from fever, 146 from starvation, and the rest from various other diseases.

A number of dacoity and robbery cases were disposed of by Mr. R. C. Roper, the Assistant Sessions Judge, last week. In most of the cases the prisoners confessed their crime before the court and sentences ranging from three to one month's imprisonment were awarded to them, looking to the impoverished condition of the people at the present time. It is said that Government intend to pardon most of the prisoners, who have been guilty of theft and other kindred offences owing to the present famine. Those only who are farmers and are willing to work in the fields will be liberated.

An annual general meeting of the Hemabhai Institute was held on Saturday last at 5-30 p.m., under the presidency of Mr. G. F. Pratt, the Assistant Collector, when the following business was done:—The Rev. Dr. Geo. P. Taylor, the secretary, having read the report for the last year, moved for the adoption of the same. He was seconded by Mr. L. M. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law. The proposition being agreed to, was passed unanimously. Proposed by Dr. Beramji Hormasji Nanavaty and seconded by Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram, LL. B., that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the managing committee for the year 1900-1:—Messrs. M. E. Gibb, T. D. Fry, F. G. Pratt, Rev. E. T. Davies, Dr. Bartholomeuz, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, Messrs. L. M. Wadia, K. N. Wadia, Kersonlal Lalubhai, Chimanlal Nagindas, Madhavlal Ranchorlal and Mayabhai Premabhai. An amendment was put by Dr. Joseph Benjamin that the name of Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakerlal be added to the list. The secretary intimated that the bye-laws of the Institution do not allow of having more than twelve members on the committee. The amendment of a revised list of the same by Dr. Joseph, on being put to the vote, was lost. Hence the original proposition was passed by a majority. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting dispersed.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN AT DAMAUN.

THERE has been continuous rain since noon on Monday and it looks as if the rain would continue some hours more. From 6 a.m. on Monday to 6 a.m. on Tuesday a rainfall of seven and half inches has been registered making the present year's total fall 31 inches and 10 cents, 8 inches more than the total fall on the corresponding date of the last year. The two spacious tanks, one at Kathiria belonging to the Damaunwala family, and the other in the village of Lower Damaun recently rebuilt by the proprietor of the village Mr. Caitano Diogenes Mascarenhas are overflowing and the vacant land between this village and Kharewadi presents the appearance of a sea. People are able only by boats to go from one village to the other. On account of the flooded fields transplanting operations which were recently begun have been suspended. The Dhamanganga river is flooded and a heavy current is passing through it to join the high seas and communication between Upper and Lower Damaun is stopped as the boats cannot run in the creek.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	40	97	37	79	42	81	35	97
Wednesday, 1st August	3	5	9	20	4	10	8	4
Total	44	2	46	99	46	91	44	1
Total fall to Aug. 1st 1899	23	17	24	61	30	0	27	18
Total fall to Aug. 1st 1898	50	62	51	40	51	42	48	26

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	30	16
From 6 a.m. 31st to 6 a.m. 1 August	8	27
Total	38	43

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	78	28
Monday, 30th July	4	...
Total	82	28

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	30	11
Tuesday, 31st July, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	1	52
Total	31	63
Total fall to 31st July, 1899	29	81

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	60
Monday, 39th July	7	50
Total	31	10
Total up to 20th July, 1899	23	13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Tuesday, 5 p.m.—Copious rain has fallen in almot all parts of the district. Transplantation of bhat nearly finished. No cause of anxiety now in Thana. The height of water rose from six to eight feet and a half in the Municipal Reservoir

G. I. P. R. LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday, 27th July, 1900:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	16	74	Nasik	9	90
Raver	10	0	Deolali	9	16
Nimbora	11	5	Ghoti	14	88
Bhadli	10	42	Nargaon	8	88
Jalgaon	10	17	Warangaon	10	18
Sirsoli	13	99	Hotgi	13	99
Mhasawad	8	80	Mohol	16	25
Maheji	12	60	Madha	9	85
Pachora	12	31	Barsi Road	6	93
Kajgaon	5	49	Kem	10	65
Chalisgaon	11	64	Jeur	11	75
Naydongri	14	51	Pomalwari	9	4
Nandgaon	12	5	Biksal	9	77
Munmar	9	38	Lonauli	66	55
Lasalgaon	16	13	Dhond	6	3
Khervadi	9	13	Talegaon	12	97

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1st OF AUGUST.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·573	E	3	86·1	78·1	85	0·01	6·4?	−2·50
Sirsa	29·557	NE	2	91·3	73·1	83	0·47	1·08	−5·55
Delhi	29·551	E	5	91·2	81·0	85	0·30	6·37	−6·51
Agra	29·526	SE	4	95·0	81·4	76	...	5·6?	−8·72
Cawnpore	29·53?	E	3	91·8	79·1	87	0·11	8·24	...
Allahabad	29·506	E	12	92·6	79·8	79	0·05	9·43	−8·91
Jhansi	29·540	Calm	2	89·2	79·2	89	0·05	6·09	−9·93
Jacobabad	29·492	SE	6	110·5	82·0	57	...	0·00	−1·48
Karachi	29·521	WSW	11	92·4	81·2	7?	...	0·10	−3·99
Jeypore	29·559	NE	4	90·2	78·6	85	0·08	10·61	−1·61
Ajmere	29·555	NE	2	86·9	76·6	91	0·05	4·03	−5·86
Deesa	29·510	SE	6	90·1	78·6	87	...	3·96	−9·55
Ahmedabad	29·513	NW	2	90·2	80·1	86	...	4·60	...
Bhuj	29·517	W	14	88·8	78·4	94	0·61	3·46	−5·50
Jamnagar	29·534	WNW	17	82·5	77·2	88	1·53	4·31	...
Rajkot	29·511	SW	15	80·4	74·7	96	2·39	8·50	−9·97
Bhownagar Para	29·525	SSW	?	81·5	76·8	95	0·94	6·94	...
Veraval	29·549	W	22	80·0	77·5	94	2·03	8·19	...
Neemuch	...	Calm	4	82·1	76·0	94	0·50	10·43	−4·01
Indore	29·566	Calm	1	86·8	73·1	96	4·10	15·61	−0·07
Saugor	29·515	ENE	2	87·9	75·1	88	0·02	13·48	−9·65
Jubbulpore	29·503	W	3	86·9	75·1	85	0·84	15·66	−15·07
Hoshangabad	29·573	SW	4	84·6	73·7	91	0·92	20·71	−5·71
Khandwa	29·577	SW	9	87·2	75·1	84	1·18	14·45	−0·56
Raipur	29·514	SW	11	85·3	74·6	97	0·46	21·08	−4·67
Nagpur	29·585	WSW	14	86·3	75·1	90	3·60	20·61	−3·27
Amraoti	29·623	WSW	1?	85·1	72·8	90	0·95	10·30	−7·43
Akola	29·62?	SW	9	84·0	?2·3	86	1·43	14·31	−2·26
Surat	29·556	SW	4	86·3	75·5	98	6·30	19·78	−8·87
Malegaon	29·599	WSW	15	85·4	72·1	86	0·24	6·21	−3·31
Bombay	29·673	WSW	25	78·7	75·0	91	7·52	44·91	−2·14
Poona	29·697	W	2?	74·6	68·4	90	0·72	13·70	+1·96
Ahmednagar	29·600	WSW	20	77·3	70·4	85	0·03	11·88	...
Aurangabad	...	SW	15	79·9	69·2	83	0·18	13·87	...
Sholapur	29·713	SW	13	79·3	70·5	81	0·92	11·33	+1·86
Ratnagiri	29·745	SW	12	83·4	73·4	89	0·94	65·26	−2·49
Belgaum	29·758	WSW	30	70·8	64·8	95	2·42	35·51	+12·14
Goa	29·79?	W	10	81·5	76·4	91	0·16	71·13	...
Karwar	29·8?8	W	7	81·2	76·?	8?	0·13	105·72	+28·64
Mangalore	29·856	WNW	3	84·8	75·9	86	0·36	94·31	+22·45
Calicut	29·870	WSW	9	84·2	77·0	92	0·08	69·21	+5·96
Cochin	29·884	W	...	84·9	77·6	88	...	46·3?	−4·09
Bangalore	29·823	WSW	18	80·2	64·3	80	...	7·27	−0·95
Secunderabad	29·678	WSW	16	74·6	69·5	81	0·29	12·92	+0·94
Masulipatam	29·698	WNW	20	80·0	71·1	86	0·15	12·50	+1·12
Bellary	29·751	W	12	76·2	72·2	64	0·32	4·80	+0·96
Cuddapah	29·750	W	G	85·0	73·2	...	...	5·05	−3·08
Madras	29·768	WSW	5	91·0	75·5	63	0·25	3·50	−2·53
Coimbatore	29·829	WSW	6	87·9	74·1	66	...	3·59	+0·9?
Trichinopoly	29·804	WNW	7	95·0	76·8	67	...	3·72	+0·55
Negapatam	29·809	WSW	?	?	?	?	...	4·68	+0·56
Colombo	29·896	W	8	87·0	77·0	81	...	14·60	+1·68
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.
Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=7·26 (4·57); G. T. H.=9·20 (46·80); St. G. H.=9·49 (45·09); C. P.=7·52 (44·91).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed generally by small amounts only. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight.

Winds are easterly or south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Ajmere, Deesa, Jacobabad and Saugor, and south-westerly to north-westerly, elsewhere. The force has been strong in the Bombay Presidency and at Rajkot, Veraval, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Amraoti, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Jacobabad, Saugor and Indore, and 9° to 15° in defect at Cuddapah, Bellary, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Masulipatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Bombay (7·52"), Surat (6·30"), Indore (4·10), Nagpur (3·60") and Rajkot (2·99"), moderately heavy at Belgaum (2·24") and Veraval (2·03"), between one and two inches at Akola Khandwa and Jamnagar, and under an inch at Sirsa, Delhi, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ajmere, Jeypore-Bhuj, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Saugor, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Amraoti, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary and Madras.

Two small areas of abnormally low pressure are shown by the abnormal chart to exist, one over Kathiawar, Gujarat, and the Gulf of Cambay, and the other at and about Jubbulpore and Raipur, where the weather is unsettled and strong squally winds are likely. The monsoon gradient between Karwar and Bombay is again unusually steep and heavy rain is to be expected on the Sahyadri Range. The monsoon gradient between Bombay and Surat is steeper than yesterday and heavy rain seems likely there. The weather conditions are becoming slightly favourable for rain at Ahmedabad and Deesa. A slight rise in the rivers Narbada and Tapti is probable. Rain is likely to be received in all districts except in Sind and the greater part of South Madras.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 28th July 1900	3,064,900
3 Balance to be remitted from 29th July 1900 to 31st March 1901	13,375,100

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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There is not a single instance of
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AND
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BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£97 15-16 plus 1-4
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£106 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£83 5-16 "
Bar Silver in London .....28 3-16—1-16 "
Do in New York .....61 3-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris ...25 14 1-2 "
Do on New York.....4 87 1-2 "
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-4 per cent. "

EXCHANGE.—The market opened steady but without change in rates from yesterday. For next mail Bank Demand could be done at 1s. 3 15-16d. and Telegraphic at 1s. 3 29 32d. from the 15th instant, there was some enquiry at this rate for ready, but could not be obtained. Ready bills could have been placed again to-day at 1s. 4 5-32d. and 1s. 4 3-16d. for all August, but very few are offering.

Bank Telegraphic.....1s. 3 7-8d.	
Bank Demand .....1s. 3 29-32d.	
3 Months' Sight Credits...1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.	
Francs.....1-70	
Shanghai 30 dys' Sight ...Rs. 198 1-2	
Hongkong 30 days' Sight, " 148	
Japan " " " 148 1-2	

COUNCILS.—At to-day's public sale the rate for Bills was 1s. 3 29-32d., tenders for which were received in full. For Telegraphic Transfers there were no applications. The total amount of tenders only amounted to Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lakhs. The amount to be tendered for next week is unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 94-7-0 ready and Rs. 94-6-0 for 31st August, declining during the day 1-16th in both positions, but recovering at the close to opening rates.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The market has been steady to-day and Manockji Petit's have improved to Rs. 1,600.

China Mills S. and W. Co. .....Rs. 400	
Currimbhoy S. and W. Co. .....Rs. 550	
Mofussil Press Co. .....Rs. 370	

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm, 1,000 tons for Antwerp, January loading, is reported at 16s. 6d. and business has been done, Trieste-Venice, for September from 15s. to 16s., there is more demand from shippers, owing to the good rains we are having. For Liverpool 17s. has been paid for August.

COALS.—No change in the position of the market without anything doing.

WHEAT.—The market is quieter and White Delhi is quoted for this and next month at Rs. 5-6-9. April-May Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-0-3.

SEEDS—LINSEED is quiet without change in rates, there are buyers of bold grain at Rs. 10-2.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet with nothing doing. Brown Cawnpore is quoted Rs. 7-6. Yellow Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-14, nominal.

CASTORSEED is in fair demand at Rs. 40, at which a little business has been done.

POPPYSEED.—Rates are unchanged with buyers at Rs. 8-6, sellers naming Rs. 8-7.

London quotes Linseed 47s. 6d., April-May, Dunkirk, sellers dull.

Wheat afloat for United Kingdom 2,110,000 qrs.

COTTON.—The weakness reported in the telegrams to hand this morning from Liverpool and New York have confirmed exporters in keeping up to the market and prices are Re. 1 per candy lower for ready cotton.

New Crop rates are declining as there are many sellers, F. G. Bengals for January at Rs. 180 and Good Broach for March at Rs. 214 per candy, but there are no buyers and prices will probably decline further.

No sales were made at Colaba this evening.

Bengal Fine Ready .....Rs. 195 to Rs. 200	
do F.G. do .....Rs. 185 to Rs. 190	
Broach Fine do .....Rs. 220	
do Good do .....Rs. 215	

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 4,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for export nil. Imports 9,000 bales. Spot 5 22-32d.—3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
4·41	4·32
—2·64	—1·64

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports ..... 3,000 bales.	
Exports to Great Britain '.....13,000 "	
" to Continent ..... 3,000 "	
Mid.-Uplands ..... 10 1-16 unchd.	
Futures, month of August.....8·99—11	
" of December .....8·13— 4	

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

Compta and Dharwar ..... 690 bales	
Westerns ..... 107 "	
Bengals ..... 62 "	
Persian ..... 79 "	
Total... 938 "	

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	18,873
Linseed	701
Rapeseed	1,121
Gingellyseed	600
Groundnuts	544
Castorseed	1,832
Rice	8,475
Myrabollams	54

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 18-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 Sterling Loan.....	106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 5-16
Bar Silver.....	28 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular arrived here from Colombo this afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Giscla, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived at Aden on the afternoon of the 31th July.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	91,000	2,70,000	4,000	3,65,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	586	9	792
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	23,04,393	64,56,557	4,535	87,65,485
Total for 24 weeks ..	23,95,393	67,26,557	8,535	91,30,485
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,10,275	2,39,133	1,876	3,51,284
Per mile of Ry. do.	239	519	4	762
Total to corresponding date do.	21,45,852	61,94,564	93,230	84,33,646

Increase for the week .....Rs. 13,716
Increase to date ..... " 6,96,839

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 1644·39 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,08,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	292	4	362
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	25,70,124	1,03,03,383	1,13,931	1,34,87,438
Total for 24 weeks...	26,78,124	1,12,83,383	1,20,931	1,40,82,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,21,734	2,90,114	7,197	4,19,045
Per mile of Ry do.	73	175	4	252
Total to corresponding date do.	30,97,625	76,93,409	1,40,043	1,09,33,077

Increase for the week .....Rs. 1,75,955
Do. to date ..... " 31,49,361

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DARJI—August 1, near Banaji's Agiary, Fort, Dinshaji, son of Pestonji Framji Darji, and brother of Hormasji and Kharshedji Darji, Exchange Brokers. Funeral takes place this morning at 7 o'clock.

HEWETT—August 1st, at Byculla, Clare Road, Evelyn, the beloved wife of Gerald Stone Hewett, (English papers Wiltshire please copy). Funeral will leave the house at 8 this morning and arrive at Sewree 8-45. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDES—July 24th, at Almora, the wife of J G Edwardes, Esq, 1-3rd Gurkhas, of a daughter.

RIACH—July 24th, at Ootacamund, the wife of Captain A H D Riach, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MAYES—COLES—July 25th, at St John's Church, Raipur, C P, by the Rev C H Barlow, M A, Herbert Frederick Mayes, Indian Civil Service, to Elise Maude, daughter of the late C R Coles.

DEATH.

LUSHINGTON—July 25th, at Landour, 2nd Lieutenant A F Lushington, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1900.

LORD CURZON has borne testimony not only to the high ideals embodied in the Jain religion, but to the great mercantile influence and activity of that community, and to the large scale of their public and private charities. It is asserted that more than half the mercantile wealth of India passes through the hands of the Jain laity. One of their Pontiffs has 11,000 clerical disciples scattered over India, and one religious institution numbers 100,000 families. Mr. Virchand R. Ghandi, in the "Asiatic Quarterly," deals with "The Contribution of Jainism to Philosophy, History and Progress." While the Brahmins and other religious sectaries disdained chronicles, innumerable Jains sat down with great accuracy the events in the community from year to year, and these chronicles are now affording German savants valuable material for elucidating the beliefs of the Jains. It has been generally assumed that Jainism is a branch and a survival of Buddhism, there is so much in common between the two creeds. But it is now established that Jainism occupied a large place in the Indian world long before the mission of Gautama Buddha. That reformer, indeed, appears to have been largely indebted to the more ancient faith for many of the doctrines with which the great teacher's name is identified. To illustrate the manner in which religions are indebted to each other for part of the truth they each claim to teach, Mr. Virchand tells an old Hindu story of four friends—a sculptor, a painter, a weaver and a Brahmin—who went forth to see the country. After passing through a great forest, they halted under a tree on the bank of a river. They decided that each should watch for three hours during the night. The sculptor had the first turn. Taking a huge piece of wood which he saw at a distance, he carved a statue out of it, and at the end of three hours lay down to sleep. The painter during his watch, saw the the statue, and painted it. The weaver made a beautiful garment and clothed the statue. The Brahmin seeing a statue beautifully painted and dressed, thought it would not be of much use without life. By magic and incantations he infused life into it, and at daybreak, they all four stood in presence of a beautiful woman, each claiming the sole credit of having made her. They nearly came to blows until they realised that each had contributed to the creation of a goddess.

The orthodox philosophies of the Upanishads concerned themselves with the origin of the world. They all went back to some primæval element, which was the one reality out of which everything arose. In the Upanishads this reality is described as "It"; all else is illusion. Get rid of illusions and you become part of the primordial. The Jains held that this realisation of the primal substance out of which the Universe emerged does not advance knowledge one iota. It explains nothing, it is irrelevant and illogical. The Jain philosophy, when considering the Universe as a whole, refuses to separate the effect from the cause. Cause and effect are really one, and the Universe must be viewed in all its manifestations. Instead of stopping short at analysis, which may be useful in studying the various aspects of things and ideas, it must be followed by synthesis, which shows everything in its relation to the whole of which it forms part. Mr. Virchand puts the matter in this form: Man, when he first begins to reflect and seek the origin of things, is struck with the universality of change. Rivers are constantly flowing past, plants and vegetables, animals and human beings all die. He is impressed with the idea that the world is transitory. After years of further research and reflection, he realises that the things that pass away exist in an altered condition somewhere else, and concludes that the world, taken as a whole, is permanent. Each conclusion is correct from different points of view. But they are both abstractions. Synthesis shows him that truth consists in the complete combination of all aspects of nature. This broad-minded view of things afforded Sankara, a famous Brahmin, an opportunity to represent Jain doctrine as incredible:—"It is impossible that contradictory attributes, such as being and non-being, should, at the same time, belong to one and the same thing; just as observation teaches that a thing cannot be hot and cold at the same moment." Mr. Virchand naturally objects to this misrepresentation. The Jains do not teach that a thing can be hot and cold at the same moment, but that it is hot under some conditions and cold under others. He says sarcastically that Sankara creates a man of straw, imputes to him imaginary doctrines, and by refuting them knocks him down.

The first principle of the Jain philosophy, differing from all others, is that the Universe is not merely a congeries of substances, heaped together and set in activity by an extra-cosmic Creator, but is a system by itself, governed by laws inherent in its very constitution. Law is not a rule of action prescribed by authority. The word, in this sense, means the constant regular order of certain phenomena, and the mode of action of things and beings under certain definite circumstances. It is not a command, but a formula, to which things or beings conform under definite relations, internal and external. Jainism is not a theistic system in the sense that a God is the creator and ruler of the Universe; but it is not atheistic, for the highest being in the Jain system is a person, and not an impersonal characterless being. Jains believe that in a sense the whole world is living. Even the clay and the stones coming fresh from the earth have life, and so have water, vegetables, trees, leaves and fruits, but dry stone, dry clay, boiled water, cooked or dried vegetables have no life. Life itself is only an abstraction, derived from our observation of the varying modes of behaviour of living things. There are two kinds of matter, one the fulcrum of motion, the other of rest. Then there is space, every inch of which is filled with innumerable minute living beings. The destruction of life is necessary to life, but the less life destroyed the sooner the individual can attain perfection. Mr. R. D. Jaina, B.A., in the "Calcutta Review," tells us that the attainment of Salvation is the attainment of Godhood, which can be accomplished by right knowledge, right belief and right conduct. In this blissful condition the Perfected One is all-knowing, all-seeing, all-powerful and happy. He is one with God, devoid of love or hatred, with no concern or desire to do anything. The Jain philosophy does not ascribe to God the attribute of creating life or causing death. But the fact that the Jains do not ascribe certain qualities to God does not make them atheists. They regard the seeking of salvation as a reward, or being influenced by the desire of avoiding punishment as a degradation to one who seeks perfection. The general outcome of this exalted philosophy, which has survived Buddhism in its original home, is a community, perhaps the wealthiest and the most charitable in India.

MR. CONGER, the United States Minister at Peking, in a letter, bearing the same date as that of Sir Claude Macdonald, the 21st July, gives details, some of which are strangely at variance with some of those given by the British Minister. For instance, Sir Claude Macdonald states that the Legations had been attacked from 20th June to 16th July, since which date there had been an armistice. Mr. Conger writes that the armistice was proposed by General Yung-Lu on the 20th July, the day previous to that on which both letters were written. He adds that Sir Claude Macdonald agreed to the armistices subject to the condition that the Chinese did not approach the Legation. Sir Claude states that "a cordon of Chinese barricades is close to ours." Mr. Conger speaks of ammunition as failing, while the British Minister seems to have made no reference to that important matter. Nor does he refer to any failure of provisions. The United States Minister speaks of there being plenty of horse-flesh and rice, which points to the garrison being in straits through the failure of regular supplies. The *Times*, which always favours a forcible solution, regardless of surrounding circumstances, "insists on the immediate advance of relief to Peking, disregarding the petty jealousies of who is to have the chief command." The petty jealousies in question do not constitute the only or the real difficulty in the way of sending a force from Taku to Peking in the first week of August. Yet an advance is certainly in contemplation. Mr. Brodrick has informed the House of Commons that General Gaselee has telegraphed that he contemplates an immediate advance on Peking; adding that he hopes the Allies will co-operate. The hope implies some doubt as to the co-operation, which, as things stand, is not a matter for surprise. A fortnight ago, the Admirals at Taku came to the conclusion that a very large force would be necessary to overcome the resistance of the disciplined Chinese troops barring the way. Fifty thousand men were considered the minimum force that would be required to fight its way to Peking, garrison the intermediate points, and maintain communications. It is well to note that the second division warned for service has not yet left India for the Eastern Seas. It is understood that there is less likelihood of its being sent to China now than there appeared to be a fortnight since. General Gaselee's division of 11,000 men has been bereft of at least four battalions detained at Hong Kong to defend that colony against a possible irruption of Black Flags, and to replace two battalions already sent to Taku. The exact strength of the division now available for a march to Peking is certainly less than the 11,000 nominal strength. The transport indispensable for even this number of men is not available. That General Gazelee himself has some well-founded doubts as to the feasibility of the enterprise is sufficiently indicated by the fact that after a conference with Admiral Seymour, he has decided to proceed to Tientsin and judge of matters for himself before forming any resolution. The Chinese have flooded the country by making a breach in the Imperial Canal. The rainy season commencing in July will continue to the end of August, making the whole country impassable for artillery. We have not heard of any alternative route to that along the wrecked railway line. Under these circumstances it seems to be tempting Providence to send General Gaselee's small force of Indian troops, with or without the co-operation of the Allies on such an unpromising venture. In addition to the troops under General Tuan, large forces moving on Peking from the south, will have to be reckoned with. Then we have the significant statement of Mr. Conger, that the ammunition in the Legation was failing. Previous to that, there was a communication from Sir Claude Macdonald, stating that he could not hold out if the siege continued. The armistice has been brought about by General Yung Lu who will, for the second time, lose all his influence over his troops when they become aware that a foreign force is moving on Peking. The situation is too full of peril for a policy of reckless adventure. The one chance of safety for the Legations is that Yung Lu should be enabled to maintain his friendly attitude. This could best be done by utilising the considerable influence of Li-Hung-Chang, who has a force of 40,000 troops, whom skilful diplomacy might induce him to send to the support of the Empress-Dowager and Yung Lu. The fate of General Gordon was sealed and precipitated by the advance of Lord Wolseley's force in the direction of Khartoum which he did not reach. With that example before them the Government should think twice and three times before giving way to the clamour for an advance *quand meme*.

IT is unfortunate that the word "losses" is employed when "casualties" is meant in the official returns of the war in South Africa. For no word could be more misleading. We have not lost 36,559 men, but we have had that number of casualties. It is impossible to separate them in a telegram, but if we refer to the last monthly return—which was summarised in a telegram as a loss of thirty thousand men—we find that the casualties, not including the men then lying sick or wounded in British hospitals in South Africa, amounted to 29,706. The total was made up of 2,657 killed, of whom 254 were officers; 680 died of wounds, 70 of the number being officers; 2,689 missing or prisoners; 4,337 died of wounds, 66 accidental deaths, and what swells the total so enormously 19,277 sent home as invalids. Most of the prisoners have been liberated, which will bring down the sum, when they have been formally taken back on the strength of their respective regiments. Only the killed, and those who died of wounds or disease are actual, though not technical losses, and of these it will be seen that up to the end of June we had already sustained 7,740, equal to eight or nine battalions. Of this total 457 were officers, a remarkably high proportion—roughly one in every seventeen killed. Between the last day of June and last day of July there were many casualties, besides which many transports carried home sick and injured men. Thus the casualties have gone up by close on eight thousand to the number telegraphed to-day.

THE British Government has purchased all the coal at Singapore. The firm which is bound by contract with Government to keep a minimum of 5,000 tons of stock in Bombay has been obliged, doubtless under pressure from the Admiralty, to bring out several shiploads at twenty-nine shillings per ton. As Cardiff coal is twenty-seven shillings per ton it is clear that there can be no profit when to this high price is to be added the heavy charge for freight. With respect to the buying up of all the available coal at Singapore, the same course was adopted when Prince Henry of the Mailed Fist was sent on the mission to China which was to have such unforeseen results. When the German ships intended to coal off Socotra, but this arrangement failing, they were obliged to proceed to Aden where application had to be made to the British authorities who had providently bought up all the coal in the port. The same thing happened at Colombo, Singapore, Penang and Hongkong, all the coal having been purchased by the British Government. Fifteen hundred tons of coal arrived in Bombay within the last few days in a steamer which was content with twenty-three shillings per ton freight. It is evident that Powers with maritime ambitions that are desirous of taking part in the vindication of civilisation in China will have to take special measures to supply their warships with the necessary coal. They will find none in the eastern markets. Russia, with her usual foresight, provided for the rainy day by purchasing 140,000 tons of Welsh coal a couple of months since for delivery at Port Arthur and Vladivostock.

THE agricultural report for the week ending the 25th ultimo makes mention of the situation in Gujerat which was then intensely grave. The severe mortality among cattle was unrelieved, and in parts of Baroda and Sind there was a great deficiency of water. There is no mention of the promise of new pasture, and in Thana and Nasik transplantation has been retarded. The number on relief has slightly decreased, which is the case all over India, except in the Central Provinces, where there is an increase of over 125,000. No explanation is given for this growth of destitution; there has been good general rain and the condition of the young crops is excellent. Madras has received normal rain, which has enabled cultivators to complete sowing and transplanting operations. The standing crops have come on and the rain has materially improved prospects in the Deccan, North Arcot and Salem. Autumn crops and sugarcane are generally promising in Bengal, but more rain is required for the transplantation of rice. As in Madras, fodder is springing up and cattle are in good condition. More rain is required in many districts in the North-Western Provinces, and in most districts of the Punjab more rain is needed. Green grass is again procurable in parts, and this will have a beneficial effect upon the cattle. The Indus is rising, and the Indus Valley has been flooded in Dera Ismail Khan. Hot winds and dust-storms prevail in Gurgaon, and in Delhi the prospects of crops recently sown will depend on future rains. In Burma agriculture is prospering, and early rice is being reaped in Assam. The state of crops in Mysore and Coorg and Berar and Hyderabad has improved, but in the latter place cattle are very weak. The reports from Central India are encouraging, and in Kashmir the recent rains have been beneficial all round.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, which was to be held yesterday afternoon has been postponed to next Wednesday owing to the heavy rain.

THE weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, which was held yesterday afternoon, adjourned, after discharging of only urgent business, as a mark of their sorrow at the death of H. R. H. Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Shanghai dated July 31, report the sales of Indian yarns at 7,500 bales during the preceding fortnight, while 3,000 bales of Chinese and Japanese yarns changed hands during the same period. Exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 208 1-2 per 100 taels. There was a good enquiry for No. 10s. and 20s. yarns.

THERE is a prevalent bazaar rumour at Quetta that the Amir moved considerable additional troops to the border facing Chaman.

HEAVY and almost continuous rain has been falling in Simla since Sunday evening, showing that the monson current has reached the western Himalaya region in considerable strength.

A BALLOON section for the China Force is being sent from England. It will be horsed from India with forty-four draught and ten riding horses. These leave in the "Palamcotta" on August 12th.

THE Shahi, or Imperial Jirga held at Quetta half-yearly for all Baluchistan, is about to finish its deliberations, for the finale of which the Agent to the Governor-General will go there from Ziarat for a couple of days.

MESSRS. Danjibhoy of Rawalpindi are supplying nine ambulance tongas with twenty horses for the horses for the Cavalry Brigade, and a complement of drivers and syces, with twelve months repairing material, will also be supplied.

THE accounts of the Queen's Military Widow's Fund for 1899 are published. Rs. 38,150 were paid out in awards during the year, as against an income from all sources of Rs. 52,837. The fund has a balance in hand of six lakhs worth of Government paper.

A SUM of Rs. 10,158 was distributed in India out of the Indian Follower's Relief Fund during the month of June. There was a balance in hand of Rs. 9,404, which is available to meet further demands for the families of followers still in South Africa.

CHOLERA still prevails in several cantonments, but not in severe epidemic form. On July 29th two deaths occurred among the 38th Dogras at Ferozepore, and one in the Welsh Regiment at Ahmednagar, while one case was reported in 1st Punjab Cavalry at Kohat. There were few scattered cases among followers at Poona, Mian-Mir and Fort Lockhart.

THE trial of the two trollymen and a servant of Lalchand, the acquitted Railway permanent-way inspector, is about to come off at Quetta on charges of giving false evidence. This time, it is believed, they will be defended by the European counsel. Meanwhile the appeal against the acquittal has not been decided.

THE following units of General Gaselee's—force have now proceeded to Taku from Hongkong: 12th Field Battery, 1st Bengal Lancers, 7th Bengal Infantry, 1st Sikhs, 24th Punjab Infantry, a wing of the 1st Madras Pioneers, No. Company, Bengal and No. 3 Company, Madras Sappers.

THE post of Quartermaster-General in India fell vacant on Tuesday when Lieutenant-General A. R. Badcock's tenure expired. The Commander-in Chief has nominated General Gaselee for the appointment, the Government of India approving of the selection and the formal sanction of the Secretary of State has now been applied for.

A BATCH of 79 criminal appeals from the Tinnevelly District by Sivakasi rioters, who were sentenced to various periods of rigorous imprisonments ranging from five to 12 years and in two instances to transportation for life, are now engaging the attention of Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Moore, who constitute the Criminal Bench for the week. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Ananda Charlu and Mr. John Adam appear for a number of the appellants, while several others are unrepresented. It is expected that these appeals will keep their Lordships engaged the whole week. Mr. E. B. Powell, the Government Pleader, appears in support of the convictions.

THE two Artillerymen, Gunners Eustace and Goulding, who were tried at Quetta, by a general court-martial, last week, for robbery with violence from the two Pathan policemen, and who, it is believed, have been found guilty, managed to dig their way out of the cell of the Royal Artillery Quarterguard, in which they were confined together. They used a knife and fork which they managed to secrete when brought to them with their meals. It is nothing short of marvellous how one of them, who is a big man, managed to squeeze himself through an aperture nine inches by eighteen. The fugitive couple were arrested by the Levy Police near Kolpur on the Bolan Railway, and were brought in under a European escort sent from Quetta. A court of inquiry has been ordered to investigate the matter of their escape. One of the native policemen injured by the Artillerymen is pronounced maimed for life.

REFERENCE has already been made to the discomfiture of some rifle-thieves at Nowshera, and the details of the affair are interesting enough to be given, particulary as they serve to show the utility of the smooth-bore Sniders now used by sentries and patrols at night. It appears that a patrol of two men of the Dorsetshire Regiment saw a native enter a barrack about 3 a.m. They waited and when he came out followed him. One man fired, and as this did not stop him a second shot was fired, which brought him down. He was secured and then five other men, doubtless alarmed by the firing, were seen to bolt out of the barrack. They made good their escape before they could be fired upon. It was evident that a gang of rifle-thieves had been at work, and that the patrol had disturbed them. The injured man was found to have two severe wounds in the head from buckshot. He was treated in hospital and then handed over to the Civil authorities. The same night the police also shot, and killed an Afridi thief who was prowling about. Thiscase at Nowshera proves that with the smooth-bore a soldier has a good chance of hitting a rifle-thief even when he is bolting away in the dark and sentries will have more confidence in their weapons. We hope they will make as good use of them as the Dorsetshire patrol.

"THE Natal Mercury" weekly edition has produced specimens of a "Social Magazine" issued by our troops when in the house of detention in Pretoria. Lord Rosslyn acted as editor, and in the leading article explained the production of the magazine on the grounds of the absolute necessity of discovering some amusement to kill the weary hours of captivity. "The Gram," for such was the title of the magazine, would serve as an interesting memorial, to remind the prisoners in their old age "how wonderfully the Transvaal authorities differentiated between criminals and prisoners of war in their treatment of us." Lord Rosslyn concludes with a pathetic adaptation of some familiar lines:

> To be or not to be; that is the question:
> Whether 'tis nobler in this gaol to suffer
> The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,
> Or to take heart and with a pen and pencil,
> Try by composing end them?

It is interesting to know that the publication was strictly kopje-right, and was issued from No. O, Cheapside, Chancery House, Pretoria, the printers being Morley and Toppin of the 5th N. F.

COLONEL PICQUART, the military hero of the Dreyfus case, has won his suit for libel against the "Echo de Paris," which has been condemned, by default to a fine of £150 and £4,000 damages. Whether he will ever obtain the money is another question. In the meantime the letter is published in which M. Zola explains to Maitre Labori why he did not also take action against the organ of the French War Office, which had included him in its defamatory campaign. He says: My dear Labori,—You inform me that Picquart and Reinach have decided to bring an action for a defamatory article which appeared in a morning paper, an article in which I am insulted with them, and you ask me whether I will join them in their action. No my friend, I will not sue. They are quite right to sue, and if the paid defamers were struck as they should be, they would probably seek another means of earning a living. But for my part, for nearly 40 years now, all the failures of literature and politics have been barking round my legs, and I have never proceeded against one. I have as a principle absolute ignorance of, and contempt for, their outrages. Nothing is healthier than contempt and I have always found it serve me well. Once only have I opened a Press suit, the day on which they attempted basely to smirch the memory of my father. As for me, I am still erect; I work, and my works defend me. And I am quite determined to let pass the muddy stream of the unclean Press, without even knowing the impurities which it carries along. It is to-morrow that will decide the suit. Meanwhile I write, launching without fear my pages through the world. One day from the charnel-house the pages which they have written will be exhumed, and our grand-children will be the judges.

MR. LOUIS IRVING SEYMOUR, who, was recently killed in South Africa, had a remarkable and distinguished career as a mechanical engineer. When only twenty-eight years of age, he was appointed engineer to the De Beers Consolidated Mines (Limited), Kimberley, a position which he held till 1893. He subsequently became managing director of the Erith Works of Fraser and Chalmers (Limited), and chief mechanical engineer of the Rand Mines of Messrs. H. Eckstein; and at the outbreak of the war he was consulting engineer of the City, Village, Henry Nourse, New Heriot, and many other mining companies. Mr Seymour left Johannesburg on October the 14th of last year, and, proceeding to Capetown, became largely instrumental in the formation of the Engineer Corps known as the Cape Railway Pioneer Regiment, recruited mainly from the engineers and mechanics of all kinds from the Rand. In this Corps Mr. Seymour had a commission as major, many of the other officers holding prominent industrial positions. Mr. Seymour will be deeply and widely missed. He was a true American, proud of his own country, but also an Anglo-Saxon to the core. His vitality and virility were enormous, and supported by a magnificent physique. He had a passion for work, which he accomplished with ease and good cheer. His liberality, his humour, his straightforward honesty, his high sense of duty, won him the affection and respect of all who knew him. He leaves a wife, to whom he was devotedly attached, but no family. A letter he wrote to a friend before the declaration of war has now a pathetic interest: "I wish you all to understand that I will not run any foolish risks, but I will try to do what is for the general welfare at any personal risk to myself; and should anything serious happen to me, please understand that I want to see this country put on a basis that will enable a self-respecting man to make it his home, and am perfectly willing to abide by any consequences that may follow as a result of my exertions."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

WEST AUSTRALIA AND FEDERATION.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The referendum in West Australia has resulted in a majority of 26,113 in favour of Federation.

IMPROVEMENT AT PEKING.

The Tsungli-Yamen has conveyed various messages to the Legations and also replies to them, thus proving its predominance.

The capture of Tientsin by the Allies had an excellent effect in Peking and an Edict to protect foreigners followed immediately.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

ADVANCE ON PEKING IMMINENT.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said General Gaselee telegraphs that he contemplates an immediate advance on Peking and hopes the Allies will co-operate.

It is reported at Taku that the advance will take place to-morrow.

A MESSAGE FROM MR. CONGER.

A message has been received from Mr. Conger, dated Peking, 21st instant, which confirms Sir Claude Macdonald's letter, and adds that the ammunition is failing and he hopes relief is coming. Mr. Conger in his letter says they cannot hold out if the shelling is renewed and that then the massacre will follow.

He says that Yung Lu on the 20th instant proposed a truce, which Sir Claude Macdonald agreed to, provided the Chinese did not approach the Legation.

The besieged have plenty of horse-flesh and rice.

UNEASINESS IN KASHGAR.

The Russian Consul at Kashgar telegraphs that the situation there is very alarming owing to false reports of Russian military movements. The Mahomedans are excited against the Chinese.

SCARCITY IN NORTH CHINA.

Scarcity of food prevents the concentration of many Chinese between Tientsin and Peking.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS AT HONG KONG.

GENERAL GASELEE REPORTS HIS ARRIVAL AT TAKU.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The Transports Virawa, with the 26th Bombay Infantry, and Sirsa, with the Madras Sappers, has arrived at Hong Kong on the 29th ultimo.

General Gaselee has cabled his arrival at Taku.

[The following is the text of the telegram received from General Sir A. Gaselee, dated Unefoo, July 29:—I arrived to-day from Shanghai and conferred with Admiral Seymour. I have decided to establish a base here for hospital arrangements. It is probable that Tientsin will be the base for Commissariat supplies. I will decide definitely on arrival at Tientsin. I am proceeding at once to Taku, and have appointed Colonel Campbell, Base Commandant, to the military command here. Prendergast continues the performance of the duties of Civil Commissionership which Campbell could not undertake. I have left two companies of Native Infantry for the protection of British interests in co-operation with the Royal Navy. The following have already left for Taku:—7th Rajputs, Wing 24th and 12th Field Battery. The following will leave to-morrow:—Wing, 1st Sikhs, and two Squadrons of Native Cavalry. Instructions have been received detaining the 2nd Brigade. The casualties among the horses and mules to date are very small. The health of the troops is good.]

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of free passages to their home in India (? England) to families of departmental subordinates ordered on service to China.

The transports Nowshera and Urlana have arrived at Hongkong. The Virawa, Urlana and Pentacotta proceed north at once.—*Reuter.*

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

Owing to the case of cholera among the native crew of the Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, now lying in the stream, the departure of the vessel has been so far cancelled. She was to carry three companies of the 34th (Punjab) Pioneers, but they are at present to be detained at Jhansi. Arrangements are being made by the military authorities to despatch them either in the City of Cambridge, which is to convey the No. 4 Cooly Corps, or in the Formosa, which will carry the 14th Sikhs. Should there be no accommodation in either of these vessels, the Dalhousie will be sent. The Clive sails on the 3rd instant, with head-quarters and five Companies of the 34th (Punjab) Pioneers and "C" Section of No. 41 Native Field Hospital. The transport Muttra (Captain D. C. McIntyre), with No. 2 Cooly Corps, and "B" Section No. 54 Native Field Hospital, consisting of 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 2 agents, 2 storekeepers, Commissariat Department, 2 hospital assistants, 3 non-commissioned officers, 995 coolies, 61 public followers, 12 private followers, 5 chargers, 2 ponies and 2 muleteers, sailed yesterday for China. Major Steele is in command and Lieutenant Garrat is Second-in-Command of the Cooly Corps. Major Thompson, I. M. S., instead of Lieutenant Kechnie, will be in medical charge of the field hospital, and of the Cooly Corps, during the voyage. The men were brought to Bombay in two special trains, arriving at the jetty shed, at 6-15 a.m. and 7-5 a.m respectively. On arrival they were detrained and sent on board direct with their kits. By 10 o'clock the arrangements were completed without any hitch and the Muttra was ready to start on her voyage. At 1 o'clock the Muttra left her berth and proceeded on her voyage. Amongst those present at the docks to see the Cooly Corps leave were:—Brigadier-General F. Ventris, Commanding Bombay District; Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director, R. I. Marine; Col. W. H. Riddell, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General; Colonel W. F. Cahusac, Special Embarkation Officer, China Expeditionary Force; Captains Vincent and Schofield, of the District Staff; Major J. Crimmin, V. C., Port Health Officer; Captain Anderson, Commissariat Store-keeper General; Major Ogilvie, Ordnance Officer in charge Bombay Arsenal; and Commander Gordon, R. I. Marine.

The City of Cambridge has been moved near the "K" shed from "Q" shed, and the work of making the necessary alterations on board commenced yesterday.

The 14th Sikhs will probably sail in the Formosa on the 9th instant.

Under instructions from the Quartermaster-General in India the Officer Commanding the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will detail two qualified signallers for duty on the hospital-ship "Carthage" for China. Second Grade Hospital Assistant Badri Persnad is attached for duty to the Native Section on board the hospital-ship "Carthage" under orders for China.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BRITISH LOSSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The official returns give the British casualties in South Africa up to date exclusive of those in hospital as 36,550 men.

Lord Roberts has ordered General Hunter to resume hostilities and to warn Commandant Prinsloo that he will be held responsible for every gun that is not surrendered.

The continuance of the war in the Transvaal is causing untold misery among the poorer class of Boers.

President Kruger's influence is waning but he continues to disseminate fantastic bulletins to encourage those who are fighting.

BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

One hundred men of the 2nd King's Royal Rifles arrive at Ceylon with the first batch of the Boer prisoners on the 4th August.

The remainder of the Battalion, eight hundred strong, with a second batch of prisoners, sailed from Durban on the 29th July.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The following casulties are reported:—

Winburg, 29th July, 9th Field Battery, 2nd-Lieutenant Bird, died of enteric.

Retiefsnek, 23rd July, Volunteer Infantry Companies, killed, Major Bartellot.

Spitzkop, 22nd July, Yeomanry Cavalry, severely wounded, Lieutenant C. C. Wilson.

Pretoria, 26th July, 2nd East Yorkshires, died of pneumonia, Captain Kent; 1st Argyll and Sutherlands, died of syncope, Lieutenant McLaren On the 26th, Lovat's scouts, severely wounded, Lieutenant Brodie; 2nd East Yorkshires, slightly wounded, Lieutenants Campion and Harris; 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant French-Brewster, taken prisoner, has been released.

Bethlehem, 21st July, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, severely wounded, Captain Hamilton.

Newcastle, 27th July, 1st Devonshires, died of pneumonia, Private J. Rawbone; 25th July, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, died of peritonitis, Private A. A. Cairns; of enteric, Private H. Towle.

Mr. Michael Davitt contributes to the "Freeman's Journal" some personal notes on the career and character of the Boer Commander-in-Chief. From them it would seem that the rumours of dissension among the Boer Commanders in the early part of the campaign were not without foundation. General Botha told Mr. Davitt that he regarded the besieging of Ladysmith, Kimberley, and Mafeking as most wasteful and unwise. These mistaken tactics tied up one-third of the whole fighting force of the Federal armies, and dissipated one-half of their artillery in profitless bombardments. General Botha had his own plan for sweeping the British into the sea:—What I favoured from the beginning was the leaving of a very wide gate open to General White at Ladysmith, and to fall upon his force whenever he attempted to join Buller. I am confident we could have smashed White and his men in this way in December, and driven Buller back on Maritzburg, if not on Durban, if a bolder plan than this fruitless investment of Ladysmith had been adopted. I had once got within ten hours of Maritzburg with a splendid fighting force of three thousand men when I was recalled to take part in the siege of Ladysmith. Had I been allowed to go forward I would have had five thousand recruits from the Africanders living in this country through which we should have swept.

General Botha spoke with admiration of some of the British troops who, at the Battle of Colenso, advanced in face of a terrible Mauser fire as far as, and into, the river in their attempt to reach the Boer lines. For British generalship he had nothing but unsparing condemnation. He told Mr. Davitt that he had had a good laugh on reading General Buller's despatch describing his second attempt to reach Ladysmith. He was particularly amused by the passages describing the attempt to get behind the Boer positions by way of Acton Holmes, which failed because Lord Dundonald always found the Boers so numerically strong. "The fact is," General Botha said, "my only force in the operations against being outflanked by Dundonald, consisted of 800 men. I, however, shifted my position so often, especially during the nighttime, that the British General believed us to be four times as strong as we really were."

General Botha, Mr. Davitt says, has a very poor opinion of British artillery, "Our salvation at Spion Kop, as at Colenso, was the amazing incapacity of the British artillery. They blazed away as if noise and not effective firing was the chief business of gunners." In both engagements the Boer General stated that he had only 3,000 men under his command.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE COMING FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales representing her Majesty the Queen goes to the funeral of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha on Friday next.

THE NAME OF THE NEW ITALIAN KING.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Prince of Naples will take the name of Victor Emmanuel the Third.

THE PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

A slight increase in plague is reported this week, the number of deaths having risen from 198 to 252. Of these Calcutta reports 86, Bombay 73, Bombay Districts 21, Bengal Districts 14, Mysore 57, and Hyderabad 1.

NOTES FROM SIMLA.

SIMLA, AUG. 1.

The 27th Field Battery, R.A., moves from Neemuch to Mhow for next winter to experiment with the ne thirty-pounder equipment.

The Government of India have sanctioned a special grant of a quarter of a lakh to the Quetta Cantonment Fund.

THE VICEROY IN GUZERAT.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 1.

His Excellency the Viceroy who left Simla on Monday arrived at Dohad, at six o'clock this morning. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary; Major the Hon. E. Baring; and Colonel Fenn, R.A.M.C.; was met by Mr. Stewart, the Collector of the Panch Mahals; Mr. Bharucha, Assistant Collector; Captain Southey, Famine Officer; and others.

The party proceeded in carriages to inspect the Muwalia Tank, where the average of daily workers is 11,500. Those at work on the main road to Alirajpur in Central India number 4,500 and the poor-house daily attendance is 800. These were inspected by the Viceregal party which left at noon for Baroda. The intensity of the famine in the Panch Mahals as elsewhere has been somewhat relieved by rain which fell this morning, but beyond replenishing the water-supply it has given no immediate relief. It has, however, encouraged the cultivators to prepare their fields. This work is progressing, though it is hampered for want of bullocks. All along the railway route ploughs drawn by men can be seen. Pasture is already beginning to grow. The condition of the cattle whose sufferings have recently been too terrible to contemplate will quickly show an improvement.

Government has promised cultivators, who prepare ground for crops by hand plough, or kodalis, freedom from taxation. Thirty-eight lakhs have been given in the Northern Division in takavi advances, which are usually made at five per cent. But now the loan is free of interest.

From South Anklashwar to Anand the country is flooded. It has been raining heavily from early this morning, and from Anand to Nadiad good rain has fallen as well as intermittent showers during the day at Ahmedabad. The Viceroy will not visit Nadiad on Friday but instead will inspect the works at Borivli, near Anand, coming direct to Ahmedabad, where his Excellency arrives at 1-30 o'clock.

The general situation has greatly improved during the last few days owing to the heavy rains.

AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, AUG. 1.

H. E. the Viceroy came here at 4-25 p. m. Thirty-one guns were fired. His Excellency was received at the station by Colonel Ravenshaw, the Resident, who introduced Captain Carnegy, Assistant Resident, his Excellency the Dewan Saheb, Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Senapati, and Khan Bahadur Kershaspji, Chief Justice. His Excellency drove with the Resident to the Residency bungalow, where the Viceregal party will rest to-night, leaving for Broach in the morning and returning noon.

Heavy rain fell to-day, nearly five inches were recorded.

THE TILATI COLLISION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 1.

The Tilati Collision Case was to-day concluded before Mr. Keatinge, First Class Magistrate of Sholapur. The station-master was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine, the guard of the goods train was fined Rs. 50 and the pointsman, Rs. 10.

CHOLERA.

Sergeant McCallam, Sergeant-Piper of the Royal Scots, died to-day of cholera. Sergeant McCallam was one of the strongest and tallest man in the Regiment. Three more men of the Royal Scots are suffering with the same complaint.

THE LATE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Owing to the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to-night's dance at Government House has been put off.

Some schools in the Poona Cantonment were closed to-day.

The Poona Gymkhana has altered the dates of the meetings fixed to take place on August 18th and 25th to August 28th and September 1st, respectively.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

The final match in the Poona Junior Polo Tournament, after several adjournments, was played off on Kirkee ground to-day, between the Government House team and the Royal Artillery. The ground was in a wretched condition, but the game had to be played out as Captain Greig was to leave, with Lord Northcote, to-morrow for Guzerat. The play was slow at first and warmed up towards the end. The Gunners won by one goal and one subsidiary to nil. The Government House team was represented by Captains Pollard, Greig, Greville and Wood (back), and the Royal Artillery by Captains Sandys, Bond, Kay and Mr. Grayson (back). Umpires, Major Welman and Captain Porter.

First Chukker.—Ganeshkhind won the toss and elected to defend the southern goal. When the ball was thrown in Pollard took possession of it, but Grayson deprived him, and Bond carried it back. Sandys next made a bold attack but was foiled by Greville when making the final shot. Another attack was made by the Gunners and again foiled; but Sandys, at length, broke away, and scored the first goal. Score: Royal Artillery, one goal to Government House, nil.

Second Chukker.—The Gunners were able to begin this with a subsidiary shortly after the start. The Government House team carried the ball back but not for any length of time. The Gunners twice saved the Government House assaults. At this stage the bell sounded. Score: Royal Artillery, one goal and one subsidiary to Government House, nil.

Third Chukker.—A foul was given to the Gunners when Wood just missed scoring. The Gunners brought back the ball prettily, but Greig swept it right across. Nothing was scored.

Fourth Chukker.—Rain came down heavily, but the constant supply of fresh balls kept the game in view. In spite of the disadvantages of hard riding attacks were rigorously pressed by both sides. Nothing was scored.

The game ended in a win for the Artillery. Score: Royal Artillery, one goal and one subsidiary to Government House, nil.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CHINA AND THE STOCK MARKETS.

THE HALF YEAR'S TRADE.

COTTON AND WHEAT PROSPECTS.

LONDON, JULY 13.

The fears of an appalling catastrophe in Pekin, concerning which advices at one time left little doubt, have cast a gloom over the whole country, and the shock, not unnaturally, also affected the stock markets. The occurrence would be so unutterably sad that the whole country—nay, the whole of Europe—would be plunged into mourning; but there is now, fortunately, some ray of hope, and, in any case, it is carrying matters too far to make the Chinese upheaval the pivot of a general decline in securities. For this reason the recovery that occurred on Friday was fully justified. This recovery was all the more significant, as Saturday's Stock Exchange holiday created a period of enforced inaction, during which many things might have happened, and it is always the first rule with members of the Stock Exchange to so shape their dealings as not to run any risks over a protracted holiday. The level-headed portion of the British public at all events will come to the conclusion that events in the Far East should not effect the value of stocks and shares, except in so far as they are directly connected with China, such as Chinese bonds or the stocks of the various Chinese Exploration Syndicates. It is not as if this were a war of equal portent to this coutry as that of South Africa, which is now drawing to a close. The whole of the civilised world is interested in it; and not only are the European Powers standing shoulder to shoulder, but there is every prospect of Japan receiving a mandate to quell the disturbances in Manchuria and occupy Pekin. It is also worthy of consideration that the level of prices had already been reduced by the war in South Africa. The end of the latter is closer at hand probably than is expected in many quarters, and we shall undoubtedly see a marked improvement when, after hostilities have ceased, work on the Rand is resumed. In the meantime this section of the Stock Exchange has stood the Chinese scare very well, the declines having been trifling, and chiefly caused by some Berlin sales. The Berlin Bourse, in fact, is the weak spot, and is at present more liable to scares than other financial centres. The reason is not far to seek. The last few years have been in Germany a period of exceptionally extensive industrial development, carried to the farthest limit of over-trading. The export trade has been fostered by excessive facilities granted by the German banks, and this has been carried to such an extent in the Chinese trade, that many exporters will be seriously hampered by the present deadlock in the Far East, China, of course, being no longer a buyer of the consignments of commodities against the bills of lading for which German manufacturers and traders have already obtained advances from the banks, who generally buy the drafts so created. That was one of the reasons why, on the fiery speech of the Emperor William, the Berlin Bourse was thrown into a state of semi-panic. The other reason was the tightness of the money market in Berlin. Sales of Chinese bonds, American Rails, South American stocks, and of all kinds of mining shares were consequently pressed in London for German account, and to this circumstance chiefly last week's scare in London was due.

New York has since absorbed large blocks of Yenkee Rails thrown overboard by German operators, and the London market has taken the other stocks. In Wall-street quite a buoyant feeling has at times been created by the course of the proceedings at the Democratic Convention, which appears to foreshadow the victory of the Republican Party in the Presidential election. A weak spot has, however, been Louisville and Nashville stock, and what is described in New York as "good selling" seems to point to the fulfilment of the worst fears as regards the dividend. Home Rails have fluctuated somewhat irregularly, and there has at times been brought about a "Bear" stampede by some determined buying, but the outlook continues very doubtful. In the West Australian market the "Bear" squeeze has again been in evidence, especially in Lake View Consols and Ivanhoe, and it is stated that special arrangements have been made to lift large blocks of the former shares. Apart from the mere market position, however, it is also reported that in a month or two, when the sulphide process is fully at work, the output will reach 20,000 oz. per month again, in which case a rise to 20 would be more than probable. Foreigners have suffered from the Chinese trouble, but not to any very great extent, and the Industrial market at one time showed great weakness for the same reason. The rush of new prospectuses has also for the time been stopped by the Far Eastern spectre, and experts tell us that if promoters do not succeed in floating their Companies in July, they will have to wait till September or run the risk of courting failure.

If it be true that the Rand mining industry cannot be placed on a proper working basis within a year from the present date, there will be some long faces among Stock market operators. Indeed, such a condition of affairs would probably lead to a set-back in prices, since it would be realized that any chance of the much-expected "boom" would have to be deferred indefinitely. Probably, however, these views are somewhat exaggerated. What is wanted to revive the Kaffir market is the return of a considerable section of the mining population to the Rand. Speculative possibilities would then be quickly discounted, and on the first signs of "Cape buying" we should have a sharp rise, for in very many cases prices are to-day below the figures justified by intrinsic merits.

The noticeable feature of the Board of Trade's statement of our over-sea trade for the first half of 1899 was a decided narrowing of the debit balance of our merchandise exchanges, due to a diminution in the net declared value of our takings of foreign and colonial productions for home consumption and a decided increase in our exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures. The returns now published for the first half of the current year show rather an increase than a decrease of what is sometimes technically referred to as the adverse balance—that is, the excess of imports over exports. The declared value of the imports for the six months, £255,656,993, shows an increase of £18,920,123, as against an increase of only £741,125 for the corresponding half of last year; and the declared value of the re-exports £33,421,021, shows a decrease of £86,236 for the six months, as against an increase of £1,533,755 for the corresponding period of last year. Deducting the re-exports from the imports, it will be seen that this year there is an increase in the net amount of imports of upwards of £19,000,000, as against a decrease of nearly £800,000 for the corresponding half of 1899. On the other hand, the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures show an increase of £17,854,870, as against an increase of only £2,044,440 for the first half of 1899; but it must be observed that last year the increase in the exports coincided with a decrease in the net imports, while the increase in the exports this year has been accompanied by a still greater increase in the imports. It must be remembered, moreover, that these increases are largely, if not entirely, a consequence of higher prices. The apparent debit balance on merchandise account, or, in other words, the excess of imports for the first half of last year, was £76,707,665, and for the first half of this year it is £77,859,214. This is, of course, not a very great difference.

The facts that the weather has been abnormal in the United States and that, in consequence of the shortness of last year's cotton crop, the growing American cotton crop is an exceptionally important factor in the situation are brought out very clearly in Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s latest circular. The full text of the circular is as follows:—"We are now reaching a period when the development of the growing crop will be watched with intense interest, as indicating the probable course of prices for the ensuing year. Manipulation of the remaining portion of this crop is in itself a factor which only interest those directly connected with the attempts in the different markets to bring about that abnormal condition called a corner. While the success of such an operation is governed by the prospects of the growing crop to a greater or less degree, the greater part of the cotton trade is interested in the growing crop as a means of livelihood for the ensuing year. This season the weather conditions throughout this country have been of a most unusual character, and, with the exception of one or two favoured localities, have greatly injured the agricultural prospects. Usually during the month of June rains fall in the North-west, while the Southern cotton belt is favoured with dry weather, which brings the cotton plant to the critical months of July and August in a condition to develop its fruit in a healthy manner. A month of rainy weather throughout the Mississippi valley and the adjoining State of Alabama has left the crop in a condition illfitted to withstand any further adverse circumstances. In Texas the weather has been favourable, following an unfavourable condition during May, and the crop there is now doing well, though it must receive the usual rains during July to develop a large yield. We must expect to receive from the Agricultural Department a July report showing a condition lower than any of which the trade has record, and the question of the ultimate yield will therefore depend upon the character of the weather from now on. The effect of the recent bad weather has been to eliminate from the markets the outside short interest, but not to alter any new speculation, as trade conditions and the outbreak in China, which threatens to involve the Western world, have not been conducive to advancing markets. A sharp reaction after the elimination of this short interest has caused a loss of nearly half the advance, and the markets now watch the weather daily to decide the question of crop. There is no question that trade will not be as good nor the consumption of cotton as large the coming year as during the past. It therefore is a question whether or no the growing crop can produce a surplus to fill the exhausted stocks in the different markets, not a question of trade expansion."

Coincident with the dubious accounts of the cotton crop in the Southern States of the American Union come persistently adverse reports of the grain crops in the North-Western States. We quote the following on wheat from Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s "Chicago Market Letter"—"Operations have been almost purely speculative. Shorts have been quite general in the North-West, and this, with indifference of foreign markets, started a liquidation of speculative holdings which cost the market half of its recent advance. So far the rains have not changed the tone of crop advices from the North-West. They are already uniformly bad, and indicate little, if any, surplus wheat in that quarter. Harvesting of winter wheat is generally progressing favourably. Some new wheat is moving in the South-west, and is finding good demand from domestic mills. A good deal of wheat is going into stack in Kansas, and farmers show disposition to hold. All our advices indicate that the receipts of winter wheat will find good demand waiting for it for domestic uses. Foreign buyers are not in the market yet to any great extent, but foreign bids on flour are improving The visible supply increased 918,000—comparisons with last year being impossible by reason of changes in points of accumulation at that time. World's visible increased 1,491,000, same as last year."

We wish we could agree with Mr. Ritchie when he recently said: "It was wonderful to note how the consumption of goods exported from this country to the colonies was growing. In Canada it was equal to £1 5s. 7d. per head of the population, and in Australia to £5 per head, while in America it amounted only to 4s. 9d.e per head." The President of the Board of Trade, unfortunately, was wrong in his conclusions. In 1884 we sent Australasia goods to the value of £11 12s. per head of her population, and in 1898 to the value of £5 17s. per head. In 1898 Canada took less of our exports by 2 1-2 millions sterling than she did fifteen years ago, and six millions worth more from the United States. Put in another form Canada took 41 per cent. of her imported goods from us in 1884 and 25 per cent. in 1898. On the other hand, we took 50 per cent. of Canada's exports in 1884 and 63 per cent. in 1898. In regard to Australasia the case is exactly similar; those colonies took five millions worth less from us in 1898 than they did in 1884. That is to say, we sent the Australasian colonies 50 per cent. of their imported goods in 1884, and 28 per cent. in 1898. The Australasian and North American colonies combined do not take as much from us as China does. It is regrettable that these are the facts, but it is surely useless to gloss them or in view of them to state that the consumption of goods exported from this country to the colonies is "growing."

Of course it ought not to be so. Theoretically, and according to every sentiment of justice and patriotism, the trade of a conquered nation with its conqueror ought to practically vanish, at any rate during the first year after peace is concluded, and before time has been able to come in as the beneficent healer of rankling wounds. Mr. Consul Roberts' report from Barcelona, gives us a remarkable instance to the contrary. During 1897 the United States sent to Barcelona goods valued at 2 1-2 million, and took from her goods valued at 22 thousand pounds. The next year saw the outbreak of war between United States and Spain, and trade was restricted: imports from United States, £624,000; exports, £1,790; but in 1899 Barcelona actually took 3 1-2 million pounds' worth of goods from the States, half as much again as in the year before the war, and exported thither no less than £37,500 worth of goods.

The increase in the cost of the most important commodities that enter into the manufacture of pottery generally, and the recent strike of operatives, particularly of the flat and hollowware pressers and printers, will have, and already has had, an important bearing upon the condition of the earthenware and China trades, especially in the Staffordshire potteries. The rise in the cost of materials—coal, slack, lead, borax, &c.—(and it must not be forgotten that the Workmen's Compensation Act has also added to the financial burdens of the manufacturers) may be attributed to economic and social conditions, but the strike of workpeople in the perhaps two most important departments of the manufacture is beyond doubt of serious import, and must tend, if repeated, to serious results as regards our foreign trade. Similar action on the part of the workmen, due to want of information, led to the disastrous strikes in the Stourbridge district many years since, with the result of practically transferring many branches of this important trade in glass to our Belgian and other foreign competitors.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MEETING ADJOURNED.

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. James MacDonald, G. Laud, Hartley-Kennedy, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, A. G. Viegas, N. N. Katrak, Messrs. Fazulbhai Visram, S. D. Khota, and K. N. Wadia, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner; and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary.

THE LATE H. R. H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Before the Committee proceeded with the business before the meeting, Dr. Katrak said he would ask permission of the Chairman to allow him to refer to the sad event which had occurred only a day previous in the family of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. It was the death of her Majesty's beloved second son the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh. It was no doubt, a matter of regret that such events occurred rather frequently in her Majesty's family. But all that they could do as loyal citizens was to express their deep sense of sorrow at the sad loss. The Standing Committee was the first public body in this city that had met together since the publication of the sad event, and it was but meet that they should record their sense of sorrow and sympathy in a manner befitting the occasion. He then moved "That the Standing Committee have learnt with profound sorrow the sad news of the death of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, etc., second son of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. (2) That on account of this mournful event which has cast a deep gloom on this city in common with the whole British Empire, the Committee do adjourn after transacting only urgent business."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

The Committee, after disposing of two items on the agenda, adjourned.

CHOLERA ON THE P. & O. STEAMER BENGAL.

On Tuesday a case of cholera occurred on board the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Bengal, lying in the Victoria Dock, when one of the European crew was attacked. Vigorous measures were at once taken by the authorities and the vessel was thoroughly disinfected. She is due to sail on Saturday next for Aden with the Homeward mails.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S MARCH.

THE RELIEF OF TIENTSIN.

The English mail brought advices to July 10. The China mail brings papers to July 16, from which we take the following:—

NEWS FROM PEKING.

TWO LEGATIONS SAFE ON 30TH JUNE.

SHANGHAI, JULY 7.

Governor Yuan Shi Kai, of Shantung, has received a telegram to the effect that on the 30th June there were still two Legations in the capital undestroyed.

THE REBEL EMPEROR'S ORDERS.

SHANGHAI, JULY 7.

Europeans here have received information, that, Prince Tuan having ordered Governor Yuan Shi Kai to proceed to Nanking with 18,000 soldiers and attack the city, the Governor has refused to obey the order.

THE RELIEF OF TIENTSIN.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Hongkong, July 7.

The official despatch relating to the operations in North China was received by H.E. Major General Gascoigne, C.M.G., Officer Commanding in China and Hongkong, from Major F. Morris, 2nd Royal Welch Fusiliers, who was detailed to command the force sent from Hongkong. His Excellency has courteously supplied us with details of the operations. It appears that H.M.S. "Terrible," though leaving Hongkong a day later than the transport "Hinsang," arrived first at Taku, and as troops were urgently needed Major Morris started with his party, leaving the "Hinsang's" contingent to follow as soon as they landed. The detachments of the Hongkong Regiment and the Hongkong-Singapore battalion of the Royal Artillery joined Major Morris later on and the whole are now under the command of Brigadier-General Dorward.

The force from H.M.S. "Terrible" landed at Tongku at 5 a.m. on 21st June, the details being 7 officers and 328 men of the Royal Welch Fusilier, 1 officer and 32 men of the Royal Engineers, 1 officer and 9 men of the R. A. M. C., an officer of the Army Service Corps, 1 officer and 1 clerk of the Army Pay Department. There was also a naval force of about 150 strong in command of Captain Craddock, R.N. The men entrained and left a few hours later for the front. The progress of the train was greatly retarted owing to the two leading trucks being derailed and overturned at some points and also through having to repair the line where sleepers had been burned. At Chunliensbang the British force encamped for the night and found a combined force of about 300 Russians and 100 U. S. Marines, who on the previous day had attempted to enter Tientsin but had been repulsed with the loss of their guns. As the position was too strong to take without guns it was thought advisable to delay a day till a Russian Field Battery should arrive. In the meantime the force was occupied in clearing the line of communications of Boxers and other rebels, and a base for stores, etc., was established at a place ten miles west of Tientsin, where the line was so much destroyed that it was impossible for the train to proceed further.

On 23rd June a Russian Force of 1,500 infantry with 4 guns, combined with the British Force consisting of 7 officers and 257 rank and file of the Royal Welch Fusiliers under Major Morris, and the Naval Brigade under Captain Craddock, R. N., advanced, at 4 a.m., along the railway line to the attack of Tientsin, the Russians on the right and the British and Americans on the left.

The attack was opened at about 6 miles from Tientsin, and a heavy fire was returned by the enemy. The Russians made the railway station their objective and the British and Americans advanced to the attack on the Military School. For about five miles the force fought its way under a very heavy rifle fire, and many villages were rushed and taken at the point of the bayonet. The Military School was easily cleared of the enemy, who retreated out of it, leaving 25 killed and wounded. The Military School was the enemy's strongest position holding the European settlement. At 1 p. m. the relief of the settlement was effected, the inhabitants pouring out of their entrenchments to greet the soldiers and sailors as they crossed the river. Major Morris testifies to the great steadiness of the force under his command under a very heavy fire and the heroic manner in which the various villages were assaulted and the enemy driven out, and he attributes the smallness of the casualties to the fact that the men availed themselves of cover on every possible occasion.

CASUALTIES.

The following were the casualties:—

KILLED.

No. 3752 Private F. Power.

WOUNDED.

Major Morris, slightly.
No. 4977 Private J. Jones, gunshot wound in knee.
No. 4017 Private G. Martin, gunshot wound in thigh.

The services of several officers are mentioned for favourable consideration.

The force laboured under great difficulties from the fact that the stores and medical comforts were on board the steamer "Hinsang," which did not arrive until four days after the arrival of the "Terrible," and the only transport available was a few old mules and donkeys found in the country.

A company of mounted infantry of 100 strong under Lieutenant Walwyn was being organised, the ponies and saddlery being provided by the civilians of Tientsin.

The Major states that the number of officers under his command is inadequate and he requests that the Headquarters' Authorities send him four more for duty with the present detachment, and one more complete company of 100 men, to include as many men as possible who have been through the course of mounted infantry.

In response to this request the military authorities here have intimated that, meantime, they cannot spare men from the Hongkong garrison.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT CASUALTIES.

General Dorward has wired to the Military Headquarters in Hongkong that the casualties of the Hongkong Regiment in action, in the neighbourhood of Tien-tsin, on 1st July were:—Killed, one Subadar.

Wounded, one Jemadar, badly.
Two private soldiers slightly wounded.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Canton, July 6.

The fact that the Canton native newspapers all assert that eleven out of the eighteen Provinces had entered into a compact not to forward taxes to Peking till steps have been taken to suppress the Boxers, is a most significant sign of the trend of events. There need be no suspicion as to the truth of a statement coming in this way, for they would not dare to publish it otherwise. What of the other seven provinces which make up China? Things begin to look like civil war.

DEPARTURE OF S.S. "KWANG LEE."

For many days the "Kwang Lee" has been the observed of all observers and many have been the speculations as to the reasons of her prolonged stay. That is over at last. She is leaving Canton to-morrow (Friday).

A VIGOROUS VICEROY.

The vigorous efforts to preserve the peace, referred to in your columns some few days ago, are still being pursued. The slaughter of robbers continues—a few each day. For the last twenty days the average has been about five a day.

NEWS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

REPLY TO MEMORIALISTS.

Some time ago, the three great Viceroys, Li Hung Chang, Chang Chi Tung and Lau Kwan Yat, sent a strong memorial to the Throne urging that most stringent measures be immediately taken to suppress the Boxers. The reply to these memorialists appeared in the Canton native papers the other day. It is called an Imperial Edict, but it is doubtless the work of Prince Tuan. Full knowledge is claimed of the situation in the north. No pains are taken to conceal the fact that the memorial was not welcome. "To attempt to destroy the Boxers is a task of immense difficulty to attempt to tranquillize them is equally hopeless. You memorialists say exterminate the Boxers. How can that be done seem they are all powerful? I (Tuan?) will be responsible for them. Now every man in this country from the highest to the lowest ardently longs to fight the enemies (Foreigners) of our land even to the death. Seeing they (the Foreign nations) desire to divide up China, we have no alternative, we must fight to the bitter end. From on high the spirits of our ancestors look on approvingly and only by acquitting ourselves valiantly can we merit their smiles and approval. How can you Viceroys dwell at ease

in this the hour of supreme danger to the dynasty! You devise means for the protection of foreigners forgetting your duty to your own land.

A NATIVE PAPER ON THE IMPERIAL EDICT.

'It is difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the present state of affairs in Peking.' If at the beginning proper measures had been taken this trouble might have been avoided. When the foreign soldiers entered Peking the idea was not war or conquest, but simply the suppression of the Boxers. If no foreigners had been killed and no foreign buildings burned a settlement would have been very easy. Now all is changed; the 'powers that be' did not know how to manage affairs. They have gambled away China and their own chances too. Alas! for the Emperor and Empress-Dowager. It is to be feared that a peaceable solution of these complications is now impossible. As a last endeaveur let the Government in Peking speedily confess the enormous mistakes they have made and begin to do better. Let every Province send a contingent of soldiers to the capital not to fight foreigners but to exterminate the Boxers. Third, let mandarins of proved ability like Li Hung Chang be appointed as a Commission to deal with representatives of Western countries. In this way perhaps the division of China may be averted. If on the other hand these methods are rejected and the decision is to fight with foreign countries alas! alas! to-morrow there will be no China.

THE VICEROYS AND PRINCE TUAN.

MESSAGE FROM LIU KUN YIH.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

SHANGHAI, July 7, 3-10 p.m.

Viceroy Liu Kun Yih, of Nanking, in a despatch to Consul-General Warren, Shanghai, states that Yuan Shi Kai, Governor of Shantung, will not attempt to march to the attack of Nanking, the Governor having joined the combination of officials who have intimated their intentions of remaining neutral so long as the war is confined to the North.

The Viceroy also states that there is no foundation for a report that a telegram has been received stating that some foreigners have sought safety in the Imperial Palace at Peking.

THE POSITION AT PEKING.

ATTACK ON THE LEGATIONS.

REPULSE OF THE CHINESE.

SHANGHAI, JULY 7, 6-15 p.m.

Governor Yuan Shi Kai of Shantung has received a telegram from Peking stating that the two Legations were still undestroyed on 1st July. The Chinese troops and the Boxers made a combined attack on the two Legations, but were beaten off with a loss of 3,000. The Chinese then withdrew from the attack.

NEWS FROM CHINANFU.

SHENG TAOTAI'S MESSAGE.

SHANGHAI, JULY 8, 11-20 a.m.

Sheng Taotai received a telegram from Chinanfu yesterday saying that a runner who left Peking on 3rd July said that the two Legations were uncaptured. The Chinese troops and the Boxers were utterly demoralised by the heavy losses they had sustained in their attacks upon the Legations. Sheng says that his information is that if the foreigners have ammunition and food they could hold out for a long time. Little credence is placed in Sheng's storey as he has misled us so often before, but still some cling to the hope that the news may be authentic.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM PEKING.

TELEGRAM TO LI HUNG CHANG.

CANTON, July 9, 3 p.m.

Viceroy Li Hung Chang has received an official telegram from Peking that the British Legation, in which all the foreign residents of Peking have sought refuge, was intact on 3rd July. The Chinese were cowed at the fearful slaughter amongst their ranks by the Legation guards and had refrained from recommencing the attack.

It is reported that some of the dead belonging to Admiral Seymour's column were fearfully mutilated. The wounded are being brought down to Wei-hai-wei for treatment at the base hospital.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED AT MOUKDEN.

The Moukden Catholic Mission Station has been burnt down. Two sisters and the Bishops have been murdered. Nine sisters and a priest have reached Newchwang.

PEACE AT CANTON.

CANTON, July 7.

The peace is still being maintained in spite of many baseless rumours. According to Chinese custom the sixth month is the executioners' holiday. The necessities of the time have caused the setting aside of the old custom, and executions, mostly by strangling, go on every day.

We shall await with some amount of anxiety the effect which the awful tidings from Peking will have on the people of this city. They have to some extent been prepared for the news by rumours that have been abroad for some days alleging the slaughter and extermination of all foreigners in the capital. This report found but little credence among the people.

The gentry are heartily co-operating with the Viceroy in endeavouring to prevent trouble. A great meeting of the gentry with the representatives of the trades and industries of Canton was held at the Wu Lam Tsz (Temple of 500 genii) the other day. The importance of avoiding all interference with native Christians and foreigners was insisted on as a means of preserving the peace of the city.

Among the men who have recently been put to death was the captain of a Chinese guard-boat. The charge against him was the importation of arms. He admitted that he had arranged for the purchase of twenty thousand Mauser rifles, and a large part of them had already reached their destination. This captain was taken to the place of execution dressed in the robes of his rank.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST INDIAN TRANSPORT.

HONGKONG, July 9.

Early this morning the British India steamer Nerbudda, the first of the fleet of Indian chartered transports with troops for China, arrived in the harbour, and took up her moorings in the men-of-war anchorage. The Nerbudda is officially known as 'No. 2.' She carries a wing of the 7th Bengal Infantry, 5 British officers, 5 native officers, and 360 rank and file. The other wing of this regiment is carried by the Palamcott, which left Singapore on the 6th and is due here on 11th July. It was originally announced that the 7th Bengal Infantry was to be one of the regiments to reinforce the Hong-kong garrison, but this decision has been departed from and the transports carrying the regiment will be quickly despatched to the North. The Nerbudda carries among other details, 45 followers, 4 chargers and 49 mules, one section of the 43rd native field hospital, 1 British officer, 1 British non-commissioned officer, 2 hospital assistants, 4 native soldiers, 30 followers and 1 charger. The transport is timed to leave for the North to-morrow afternoon. The regiments detailed for garrison duty at Hongkong are the 3rd Madras Infantry and the 22nd Bombay Infantry. It is rumoured that small garrisons of British troops are to be stationed at the various treaty ports where refugee ships are also to remain at anchor in preparation for emergencies.

PRINCE TUAN AND THE BOXERS.

It is stated in local mandarin circles that, when the news that Admiral Seymour's Corps was retiring to Yangtsun, owing to inability to proceed further to Peking, was brought to Prince Tuan at Peking, he immediately ordered Kang Yi to proceed to the Iho Ch'uan Camps with Tls. 100,000 and silk and satin to, distribute to their leaders and followers. The head chief received Tls. 100 and some 50 pieces of silk and satin, the subordinate chiefs Tls. 50 and 10 pieces of silk and satin each, and the ordinary men Tls. 5 apiece.

THE PALACE FULL OF BOXERS.

A Chinanfu telegram dated 3rd July from a Chinese official states that when last news left Peking there were two Legations still holding out. 150,000 troops and Boxers were besieging them, but so far could not obtain their surrender.

The Palace was full of Boxers. The Princes and all members of the Imperial family had barricades and fences constructed to keep the Boxers from invading the Inner Palace and only one gate was open for a few hours.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S MARCH.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following official report by Admiral Seymour dated Tientsin, June 28, has been received by us:—

Have returned to Tientsin with forces, unable to reach Peking by rail, June 13.—Two attacks on the advanced guard made by the Boxers were repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy. None on our side killed. June 14.—The Boxers attacked the train at Langfang in large numbers with great determination but were repelled with the loss of about 100 killed. Our loss was 5 Italians. The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard which had been left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy were driven off with the loss of 100 killed, while our losses were two seamen wounded. The guards then pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy, on 13th and 14th June inflicting a loss of 175. No casualties on our side. The extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on the 16th to return to Yangtsu where I proposed to organize an advance by river to Peking. After my departure from Langfang two trains left to follow on were attacked on the 18th by Boxers and Imperial troops from Peking who lost there 400 or 500 in killed. Our casualties were 6 killed and 46 wounded. These trains joined me at Yangtsun the same evening. The railway at Yangtsun was found to be completely demolished and the train immovable. The forces being short of provisions and hampered with wounded forced us to withdraw upon Tientsin, with which there had been no communication for six days while our supplies were cut off as well as necessaries for use of the wounded. We therefore started by boat, on 19th, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced down the whole course of the river, for in nearly every village, the rebels when defeated in one retired on the next village, and skifully retarded the advance by occupying well-selected positions from which they had to be forced often at the point of the bayonet, in face of a galling fire; it was difficult to locate. June 23—We made a night march, arriving at daylight, opposite the Imperial armoury at Tientsin where after friendly advances the treacherous enemy opened a heavy fire while our men were exposed on the river bank opposite. The enemy was kept in check by rifle fire in front while the position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Major Johnson who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, also seizing a gun. The Germans lower down silenced two guns, then crossed the river capturing them. The armoury was then occupied by our combined forces. Determined attempts to retake it were made on the same and following days but were unsuccessful. We found welcome stores, guns, arms and ammunition of the latest pattern. Several of the guns were mounted for our defence and with them we shelled the Chinese fort lower down. Having thus found ammunition and rice we could have held out for days, but being hampered by large numbers of wounded, I sent in to Tientsin to ask for a relieving force which arrived on the morning of the 23rd. The armoury was evacuated by the force which arrived in Tientsin on the 24th June. On leaving the Armoury we destroyed it by fire.

Casualties to date.

	Killed.	Wounded.
British	27	97
American	4	25
French	1	10
German	12	62
Italian	5	3
Japanese	2	3
Austrian	1	1
Russian	10	27
Total	62	228

NEWS FROM TIENTSIN.

Shangai, July 3.

From other sources to-day we gather that on Friday last, Mr. Cousins, the agent of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., at Tientsin arrived at Taku from Tientsin, accompanied by four local volunteers, namely Messrs. Stewart, Kennedy, Buckham and Randall. They left Tientsin the previous evening, travelling by steam launch down the Peiho as far as the break in the railway where they went ashore and took the train to Taku. The country through which they passed shows horrible marks of the desolution of war. The river banks were still

LINED WITH DECOMPOSED BODIES

of Chinese and all over the plain Chinese corpses were scattered at close intervals, and the stench exuding therefrom is described as sickening. As they got near Tongku they found two large villages destroyed by fire, the ruins still smouldering. The volunteers told the people on board the Kingsing something of the condition of affairs in Tientsin when they left. They stated that almost every other house had one shell or more clean through it and the only reason that the damage was not greater was that the shells failed to explode in most cases. A couple of nights before they started, Mr. Cousin's house in which were sheltering some sixty or seventy missionaries, crowded together, was struck by a shell without killing or wounding anybody.

ONLY THREE EUROPEANS

that they knew of had been killed. The people were in great distress for want of proper foodbut more so even owing to the shortage of water. Since the siege began, the river and creeks around Tientsin have become poisoned with rotting bodies and the water utterly unfit for human consumption. There was only a small reserve in the Waterworks tanks which was husbanded with the greatest care by Mr. Poulsen. For many days the entire foreign population has been subsisting on a steadily decreasing allowance of water the day when the siege was raised reaching the climax when each person was only served with a single glass. Though a few blue-jackets under Captain Craddock were the first to enter Tientsin, the actual part of the relieving column that reached the place first in force was the Russian contingent, who may be regarded by future historians as the saviours of Tientsin. Nothing is too extravagant amongst the foreign population of the port in

PRAISE OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

The Chinese, however have a different tale to tell, and there is no doubt that maddened by the serious mutilation of the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades the Russians have been retaliating pretty strongly. Horrible sights were witnessed around Tientsin which we need not particularise at this moment but it is pretty clear that the women of the country suffered more at the hands of the Imperial 'braves' than from the bullets of attacking foreigners.

RAPINE, LOOT AND MURDER

followed the track of the Imperial Army as it always has done. The Russian force which reached Tients in was piloted by young Mr. Watts, the well-known rider and resident of Tientsin. The body of Captain Beyts, the Captain of Marines from H.M.S. Centurion who was reported killed by Admiral Seymour in the retreat to Tientsin, has been found in a temple whither it was dragged by the Chinese, and where the unfortunate officer was cut to pieces by the Ling-Chih or slicing process.

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT FIRE

It appears that the fire which destroyed the French Concession was not really the work of Chinese incendiaries or the result of shell explosions but followed on a rather foolish act of the French defenders themselves. In the middle of their Settlement stood a rather high josshouse, which made a conspicuous target for the gunners on the walls of the Chinese city, and the French decided to remove it. To do this they thought fire was the best and simplest mode and the temple was accordingly set ablaze, with the result, that owing to the high wind prevailing the fire swept right and left, until it scarcely left a house in that quarter of the Concession standing.

SEYMOUR'S PARTY EXHAUSTED.

Admiral Seymours force was in a very exhausted condition when it reached Tientsin and had suffered severely for want of ordinary comforts, and the wounded and sick suffered from the want of the ordinary necessaries not to say comforts of the sick room. Mr. Cousins came down to Taku and commandered a very large quantity of stores that were on board the Kingsing consigned to other quarters, but which Mr. Cousins very properly carried away in lighters for the use of the Tientsin community. The people on board the Kinging still report killing and looting around Taku and Tongku. A day or two before they left a large boat passed them laden with a

COUPLE OF HUNDRED DEAD CHINESE

which were towed out to sea and sank. The fleet of the Taku Tug and Lighter Company has suffered extensive damage from the hostilities. The lighter "Peking" is sunk inside and two or three others are ashore. The tow-boat Ewo and the new sister craft of the Fahfco have also been sunk. Nearly all the launches and lighters have been more or less damaged by rough usage, collisions, etc. Up to the time the "Kingsing" left, none of the residents of Tientsin had succeeded in reaching Taku except half a dozen hardy volunteers and a few military officers. The road was too

UNSAFE FOR THE WOMEN

and children to travel, but it was hoped now that boats were reaching Tientsin communication with the rail head might soon be restored. A large Russian force was reported to be operating to the north of Tongku away out in the country whither it had probably marched from Peitaiho or Shanhaikuan overland. The Japanese transports were pouring in troops on Friday and Saturday under great difficulties regarding landing, so few boats being available. It was estimated by the people at Taku, after conversation with the people at Tientsin that a very strong force is necessary before the march to Peking can be commenced. We are also sorry to hear rumours of

DISSENSIONS AMONGST THE ALLIED COMMANDERS,

which accounts for the fact that the Japanese have not been able to land the force that they would have done had not mutual jealousies and the fear of one obtaining any advantage in numbers over the others prevailed. The result is deplorable and when we get the full story from Peking we shall probably rue its effects.

ASIATIC ARTILLERY.

We understand, on reliable authority, that it is proposed to raise another company of Artillery, for service in Hongkong and Singapore.

THE 7TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

The Nerbudda, which arrived on Monday morning in the Harbour with one of the wings of the 7th Bengal Infantry, left for Taku on July 10. During their stay in the Harbour the men have not been allowed to land. The bunkers were filled and in accordance with instructions, the men have been sent to the front as soon as possible.

SHANGHAI, JULY 10.

Governor Yuan Shi Kai's message from Peking, stating that the two Legations were undestroyed on 1st July, was wrong as regards the date, which should have been 30th June.

To-day, Yuan Shi Kai again wires to Consul-General Warren that on the 5th July the two Legations were still unharmed, and more than half the besiegers had drawn off.

There is again doubt about the correctness of the date, and it is believed the message only reached the telegraph station at Chanafu on the 5th July.

Refugees, who have arrived from Tientsin by the China Merchants steamer Hsinchi, give a harrowing picture of the sufferings which the residents at Tientsin have undergone.

They state that nothing has been exaggerated, as to the horrors of the siege, and some ladies have grown white haired through the terror occasioned by the attack. They had been sleeping in their clothes for ten days and had had scarcely any food.

When the "Hsinchi" left there was heavy fighting at Tientsin.

Many residents have been wounded, including, Mr. A. R. Agassiz, of Van der Stegen and Co., Mr. H.H. Montell, Sesretary Tientsin Club, and Mr C. J. Stewart.

THE FIGHTING AT TIENTSIN.

CHINESE RECAPTURE EASTERN ARSENAL.

SHANGHAI, July 11

General Mah with 10 000 Chinese troops from Shaneaikwan has reinforced the besiegers at Tientsin.

The Chinese have reoccupied the Eastern Arsenal at Tientsin which Admiral Sir F. H. Seymour captured at the end of June on his return from the unsuccessful march to Peking.

The besiegers are also rebuilding and rearming the fort near the Taotai's Yamen.

From both these places a hot fire is maintained on the garrison of Tientsin, who are just holding their own awaiting the reinforcements from Japan.

NEWS FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

PANIC AND FLIGHT OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

Under the heading, 'Revival of Ancestral Worship' one of the Canton papers takes the opportunity of sneering at the panic which has prevailed among the native Christians for some time past. There is a certain amount of truth in the sneer, but it is not such an extraordinary thing that the news of the terrible sufferings of their brethren in North China has struck such terror into their hearts. But it is much to be regretted that a large amount of this alarm has been caused by missionaries acting indiscreetly although actuated by the highest motives. The sudden recall of missionaries from the interior and the closing of schools, followed by the scattering of the pupils into hundreds of centres' has had the very worst effect. The native converts have not been slow to follow the example set by their leaders. The responsibility for the state of panic which has prevailed in the city and country, rests therefore more with the foreign missionaries than with the native Christians.

The ancient and modern forms of Christianity, both alike, abjure the worship of idols, their reverence being given exclusively to the worship of the Heavenly Father. Accordingly all converts are required to renounce the worship of ancestors. This constitutes the main difference between the Church and the world. Everyone knows that, with the exception of hotels and such like places, ancestral tablets are everywhere found. In the Shantung Province the Christians are the special aversion of the Boxers. Their brethren in South China, fearing that this spirit of enmity may spread among the people, have sought to escape persecution by removing to Macao and Hongkong. These fugitives represent the elite of the church? (Translator?) A certain number of Chistians not knowing what course to follow, have remained behind, and fearing that their connection with the Church will involve them in serious trouble, they are consequently stealing ancestral tablets from the temples, hoping that the possession of these tablets will disguise their discipleship and in that way avoid persecution. This is strangely inconsistent conduct, for at ordinary times do not these Christians say that for the defence of the faith they would gladly shed their blood? Have they so quickly forgotten the teachings of the Pilgrim's Progress? Or is it some power that has caused the neglected ancestral tablets to be reinstated? Is not this a matter to cause men to smile?

FUNDS FOR THE WAR.

An Imperial Edict has been issued donating Tls. 2,00,000 amongst the troops commanded by Generals Ching, Au Sen Yin and Tung Fuh Hsiang.

The Edict exhorts the troops to guard the empire against its foes.

The money apparently came from the Empress Dowager.

THE EXPLOSION AT FOOCHOW.

THIRTY-TWO CHINESE KILLED.

The Foochow Echo gives further particulars of the explosion at Foochow previously reported in our columns:—

The Torpedo shed at the Changmen forts opposite Kimpai is now a mass of ruins rather a hole in the ground. The higher officials had given orders to prepare speedily for the laying of the river with torpedoes in case of need, and a number of men were busily engaged recharging the old torpedoes when they came to one in which the screw was rusted tightly; they gave it a few taps with a hammer and an explosion followed which killed thirty-two men and wounded others. The shed was completely destroyed and the tiles and walls of the native houses of the village were badly broken by the falling debris and shock of the explosion. Even at the Sharp Peak sanitariums the windows rattled. Some thought the Chinese were trying the great Krupp cannon and were using poor Chinese made powder from the black cloud of smoke which was seen rising in the air. The rice fields in the vicinity were covered with the falling dust so that they were quite yellow, but the rains on Friday soon washed the grain stalks clean. The remains of the poor fellows who lost their lives were picked up in baskets, a bit here and a bit there, and all were put in two coffins and buried.

PRINCE CHING FIGHTS.

The Empress Dowager had fled to the Summer Palace, and there was no news of the Emperor. Prince Ching, with two or three thousand troops, was fighting the Boxers, who wished to capture him. Strangely enough it was reported that his rival, Prince Tuan, was helping him.

THE LAZY BOXERS.

The Chinese soldiers are discouraged at their losses in the recent encounters with foreigners, and complain that the Boxers are not doing their share of the work.

It is difficult to deal with the snipping. The Chinese hide in the ruins around the settlement, and are supplied with smoke less powder. They fire at random, rendering the streets unsafe.

(N.-C. Daily News.)

AFFAIRS IN PEKING.

We have been courteously permitted to translate the following Chinanfu (capital of Shantung) despatch, which was received by a prominent member of the Reform Party on July 4 from a member of the Party who had fled from Peking on the 26th ultimo:—

'There were over 100,000 Boxers and Manchu troops in the capital when I left and numbers more were pouring in from all parts of Chihli, Shantung, Shensi and Honan. Their main object seemed to be plunder and hatred of foreigners. The gates of Peking were consequently open day and night to permit these reinforcements to enter the city. Those in the city had attacked the foreign legations continuously for ten days, but were repulsed every time although they managed to set fire to a number of houses adjoining the foreign quarters, therefore leaving the latter considerably exposed. I believe one or two foreign houses had already been destroyed when I left the city. No decent person could get anywhere near the place for fear of being called 'a foreigner' by the mob. Not counting the 2,000 to 3,000 converts who have been massacred by the Boxers inside Peking it was estimated when I left that over 4,000 peaceable citizens had also been slain in the melee. The Tartar and Forbideen cities were filled to over flowing with Boxers and Manchu troops at first, which caused a panic amongst the Princes, Dukes, Nobles and members of the Imperial clan and other Banners, who were afraid that they also would be pludered as soon as the Boxers got beyond control, and so by diplomacy they managed to clear both cities of their dangerous friends, closed the gates and placed strong guards of Bannermen, to prevent further ingress of outsiders. The Tartar city gates are now only opened a couple of hours a day to enable residents to purchase things from the other cities. To show how popular the Boxers are with the Manchus, in front of the Palaces of each Prince, Duke and Noble there are Boxer altars, or recruiting places.

'On the 19th of June Jung Lu who had always advocated the suppression of the Boxers, having received despatches from the Viceroys and Governors south of the Yellow River during the same step, thought to back up his policy by quoting the provincial despatches at the Grand Council that morning. A great clamour at once rose amongst the other Grand Councillors headed by Prince Tuan and Kang Yi, who denounced Jung Lu as a traiter and literally owerwhelmed him by their numbers. Finally, in spite of the endeavours of the Empress-Dowager to restore order, Prince Tuan and Kang Yi cried out that they would take all the responsibility of the war against foreigners, and rushed out of the Grand Council Chamber, all decorum and etiquette being thrown to the winds. The Empress Dowager left the Council Chamber in despair and has not been heard of since, nor the Emperor. They are said to be under restraint of Prince Tuan's men in the Palace. When this was known to the Eunuchs and Palace officials they raised the cry of 'Up with the Ta Tsing dynasty and down with the foreigners!' which was taken up by the populace in the Tartar city. An hour afterwards began the reign of Prince Tuan and his clique. We fear greatly for the safety of our beloved Emperor.'

CLASSIFIED LIST OF VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS OF CHINA.

Viceroyalty.	Viceroy.	Race.
1 Chihli	Yu Lu	Manchu
2 Liangkiang	Liu Kung-yi	Chinese
3 Hukuang	Chang Chih-tung	"
4 Two Kuang	Li Hung-chang	"
5 Sz-chuan	K'uei Chun	Manchu
6 Min-Cha	Hsu Ying-kuei	Chinese
7 Shen-Kan	Wei Kuang-tao. (Acting)	
8 Yun-Kuei	Sung Fan	Manchu

8 Viceroys.
5 Chinese } 8 Liberals 5 } 8
3 Manchus } Conservatives 3 }

Province.	Governor.	Race.
1 Shantung	Yuan Shih-k'ai	Chinese.
2 Shansi	Yu Hsien	Manchu.
3 Honan	Yu Ch'ang	"
4 Kiangsu	Lu Ch'uan-lin	Chinese.
5 Anhui	Wang Chih-chun	"
6 Kiangsi	Sung Shou	Manchu.
7 Hunan	Yu Lien-san	Chinese.
8 Hupeh	Yu Yin-lin	"
9 Chekiang	Liu Shu-t'ang	"
10 Kwangtung	Te Shou	Manchu.
11 Kwangsi	Huang Huai-sen	Chinese.
12 Yunnan	Ting Cheu-tu	"
13 Kweichow	Teng Hua-hsi	"
14 Shensi	Tuan Fang (Acting)	Manchu.
15 Hsinkiang Chi-Turkestan	Jao Ying-chi	Chinese.

15 Governors
10 Chinese 5 Manchus 15, Liberals 8, Conservative 7-15

1 Chihli	No Gov.-Viceroy	Manchu.
2 Kansu	" " "	Chinese.
3 Fukien	" " "	"
4 Szechuan	" " "	Manchu.

Liberal and friendly to foreigners.
Conservative or anti-foreign.

THE POSITION AT TIENTSIN.

A DEADLOCK.

SHANGHAI, July 13.

The China Merchants' steamer "Hsinfung" brings news from Tientsin of the 8th July, reporting that the position was worse than ever owing to the ridiculous inadequacy of the artillery possessed by the Allied Forces. Twelve hundred Americans arrived at Taku, and were simply dumped ashore without a single gun. Eight hundred French landed miserably supplied, with two 2.5 pop guns. The settlements are in a desperate state of siege, two Chinese batteries armed with 15-centimetre guns, situated in a commanding position behind the residences of Messrs. Dickson and Detring, keeping up a continual pounding. Only eight ladies of the foreign community remain to nurse the wounded. The position is precarious.

BOXER PILLAGE AND MURDER.

There was a rumour amongst local mandarins on July 8 to the effect that one of the Empress-Dowager's Chief Councillors, the Grand Secretary, Hsu Tung, has been killed with his entire family in Peking by Boxers. Hsu Tung was a Chinese Bannerman, and was last January appointed Assistant Imperial Tutor to the Heir-Apparent. He was a most bigoted reactionist and during the Emperor's Reform Government repeatedly asked leave to retire as he could not bear to be an active participant in the ruin of China, to which the Emperor and his advisers were rapidly driving her. The prayers to retire were as often refused by the Empress-Dowager, to whom they were made, who consoled the old man with 'just wait and see.' The massacre of Hsu Tung who was over eighty-three years old, and his family and retainers, numbering over 300 souls, is stated to have occurred during the pillaging and burning of Peking towards the end of June, and is clear proof, as the local mandarins say, that the Boxers, like all who are in a state of anarchy, do not know exactly what they are fighting for. In the meanwhile, in want of something definite, the Boxers go about pillaging and killing all who resist them, to keep 'their hands in' as it were, in the absence of foreign victims whom they could overwhelm and yet save their skins.

PRINCE TUAN.

Chinese aver that Prince Tuan, the rebel Emperor, is not a member of the Imperial Class at all. He is supposed to be the son of the Fifth Prince, Prince Tun, the fifth son of the Emperor Tao Kuang and uncle of the Emperor Kuang Hsu, but it is known to many in Peking that he is a sub posthumous son, his mother being a nurse in Prince Tun's family. By collusion with Prince Tun's wife, the child who is now Prince Tuan was introduced as the Princess son. Though a Manchu, he is thus not really of Imperial descent.

THE HORRIBLE ATROCITY AT MOUKDEN.

In Saturday's issue we briefly gave the first news of the horrible massacre of the French Bishop and two French sisters at Moukden. A few further particulars have since been received here by the French missions. It appears that the Bishop was Bishop Guillon who fell a victim, together with a young priest and two Sisters, to Chinese barbarity. These martyrs were not killed in the excitement of a sudden attack but were captured and then deliberately roasted to death by their fiendish captors who also burnt the extensive Mission premises. The other nine nuns managed to get away accompanied by a priest and reached Newchwang in safety.

The Governor of Moukden was a spectator of these unspeakable infamies and it is said he set fire with his own hand to the premises of the Baptist Mission and hospital.

There are 60,000 Manchu and Chinese Banner troops in Moukden.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court, yesterday.

RE MATHURADAS CANJI.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The learned counsel said the matter came on last Wednesday, when the affidavit made by the opposing creditors, Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadia, was not served on the insolvent, who was in jail, and the matter was adjourned till to-day. The insolvent was served with the affidavit in jail along with two other affidavits, to which he had no time to reply.

Mr. Davar, who represented the opposing creditors, said that the affidavit was served in time on the man, who managed insolvent's proceedings as directed by the court. The affidavit was ready in the afternoon, but the man did not turn up at the office at the time.

Mr. Starling said that the insolvent's agent told him that he had been to the office of Messrs. Edgelow and Co., before 4 p.m, but he did not receive the copy affidavit until 4-30 p. m. Half an hour's time made a great diffierence with a man who was in jail and had to reply to affidavits from that place. The learned counsel then read the affidavits.

After hearing arguments of counsel, his Lordship declined to grant an interim order to the insolvent.

ANANDJI VERSI MOTA AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the matter of the insolvents, said that their conduct in giving away large sums of money prior to their filing their petition in the court was most suspicious, and he would, therefore, dismiss their petition. The opposing creditors' costs were allowed out of the assets of the insolvents.

RE JEHANGIR JAMSETEE COLLETT.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent obtained an extension of the interim order.

RE FAKIR MAHOMED BHARMULLS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained one months' extension of the interim order.

RE-VASTA KARA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for a rule to file a fresh petition His Lordship refused to grant the application, stating that he did not wish to depart from the usual rule.

RE PRAGJI KANJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, obtained the usual interim order.

RE MANOCKJEE BHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, for an opposing creditor, moved for a rule nisi for contempt of court against Sorabjee Dinshaw Shroff, the uncle of the insolvent. The learned counsel said that the court had granted the creditor his costs for opposing the insolvent's discharge, and in pursuance of that order certain billiard tables belonging to the Grand Hotel were attached. The uncle of insolvent applied for the raising of the attachment, falsely alleging that the tables belonged to him. His Lordship granted a rule nisi for contempt against Sorabji as applied for.

RE PRANJIVANDAS KALIANDAS.

The insolvent applied for an extension of the interim order. His lordship granted one month's extension remarking that he would not grant the insolvent any further extension.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Framjee B. Lall; Abas Bin Hoosein Kajirani; Abdul Hoosein Ahmed Ali Vohora; Hajee Ismail Hajee Aboo, Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Unvala; and Sebastin Joseph Abrao.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA.

No man is a hero to his valet, but it appears he may be in the eyes of other of his servants judging from the regard held for the late Duke of Edinburgh by the Inspector in charge of the police arrangements in H. R. H.'s household. Inspector Gardiner, on his retirement from that office in an interview with a newspaper representative, speaking of the Duke and Duchess, said:—"A more kindly or affable pair it would be difficult to find. I have often heard it remarked, and seen it stated in the papers, that the Duke is niggardly and the Duchess overbearing. After thirteen years in their service, and closely attendant upon their persons, all I can say is that they never show any of those characteristics to the people immediately surrounding them. No persons could make themselves more beloved than they. As for stinginess I have only to tell you that the Duke is most generous to his old servants. Why, he gave a pension of £80 a year to one of his pages, £100 to a governess, £50 to one of the servants in the lower hall, and he is always doing some kind action or another to his dependents, And as for the Duchess, she is affability itself. You never hear her ordering people about; she has a gentle way of asking to have things done which is most delightful and never receives a service without an expression of thanks. I can assure you I was sorry enough to quit their service."

"But there," Inspector Gardiner continued, "it was Sir Charles Warren I have to thank. He had an idea, you know, that when a man had served his full term—that is to say, the term at the end of which he could claim his full pension—he ought to retire and make way for younger men. He gave me to understand such was his wish, so all I had to do was to retire. All the same, I think I was good enough for quite ten years' more service.

"Your appearance certainly justifies your opinion, Mr. Gardiner."

"Oh, well, after all that would be a good thing for the force if it was the rule, but it isn't. There are men who have seen fifty years of service."

"Queer hangers on at the Palace? I should think so. I remember one old lady who used to come regularly and declare that the Duchess was her longlost daughter, and ask to see her. We would put her off as gently as could be, and then she would walk up and down outside the palace gates until she was tired, and turn up again on some future occasion. Then there was another old lady who used to write letters, ten or twelve sheets long and all written across, so as no one could decipher them. About once a month she would leave one of these letters at the gate, it would be taken in, and she would wait for an answer, until, tired of waiting, she would go away—only to return the following month with another letter equally ridiculous and undecipherable. These people are of a peculiarly constructed nervous temperament. They will stand this system of putting-off from day to day and month to month for a long time, until at last they can stand it no longer, and they become the victims of that peculiar mania which drives people to take life. Then they will wait days and weeks for the opportunity, and at last will fire at the Queen or Prince and Princess as the case may be. I am often surprised the attempts are not more frequent when I think of the frequency with which all the members of the Royal family go out and about quite unprotected.

THE PALITANA MURDER.

EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL.

WE continue to-day the report of the trial of a Hindoo cultivator, named Premji Daya, who was arrested on a charge of having murdered Mr. Manshanker Ganeshji, Kumar Samatsingji's agent, which took place recently in the Sessions Court of Palitana. This case has excited considerable interest in Kathiawar, as it was alleged that the deceased was murdered as he was collecting evidence in a matter of vital importance to Kumar Samatsingji of Palitana.

Dr. Hormusjee Byramjee said he was Chief Medical Officer in the Palitana State. He held a *post-mortem* examination on the body of Manshanker Ganeshji. There was a wound about two inches over the left eyebrow. The temporal bone was broken, and the fracture could be caused by some heavy substance such as a stone.

Harishanker Keshavji said he knew the deceased. When he went to the "chora" he saw people weeping there, and then he came to know of Manshanker's death. Premji's son often came to Manshanker for grain. Manshanker gave his own private grain to him. He also gave his own grain to those whom he found hungry or starving. Premji, the accused, once got a "mana" of grain, and another time two "paris" of grain. Once Manshanker ordered Chagan to give grain to Premji.

Cross-examined, witness said when Premji's son asked for grain, Manshanker used to give to him.

This concluded the evidence. The accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
For Judgment.

626 97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Loosing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade—Dikshit and D and Captain V

97 99—Captain V—Chimmaji Ramjee vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—M H Khan and Dikshit and D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

507 20481 99—Payne G S and M—Khimjee Jaitha and another vs Pragjee Vulubdas—M Virjee.
714 99—Daphtary and F—A T Pereira vs T J Bennett and others—Crawford B and Co.
163 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Hemchand Mulchand vs C H Forwood and others—Crawford B and Co, C L and O. For postponement.
679 99—Bhaishanker and K—Bhagirthibai vs Sitabai—Khunderao and S.
49 97—Thakordas D C and H Mathuradas Topan vs Meghjee Luckmidas and others—Edgelow G and W Payne G S and M and Littleland Co.
579 98—Arrsir H and D—Parebai alias Corebai vs Deojee Meghjee—Little and Co
69 97—Dikshit and D Motiram Sakalchand vs Ruttonbai and others—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Petition for hearing and final disposal,

Payne G S and M—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Hope Mills Company Limited—Jithmall Ramanand and another Petitioners.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

37 99—Payne G S and M—Shamjibhai Akhai vs Chagbai Poorbai—Hiralal M and M. Part heard.
2 1900—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and Jamsetjee and B—Long Cause.
1 1900—Madhawjee V—Oza Premjee Goculdas vs Gowribai widow—In person.
42 99—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Asmaboo—Payne G S and M.
40 99—Hiralal M and M—Chagbai and Poorbai vs Shamjibhai Akhai—Payne G S and M.
25 99—Mantri and B—Bhowanishanker Wasudeo Patuk vs Martum Parshotum Joshi—In person.
34 98—Tyebjee D and Co—Bhawa Shunkerdas Gopaldas vs Jankisondas Ghuru Kisandas—Khunderao and S.
31 98—Payne G S and M—Mongibai widow vs Cassinath Essoo—Tyabjee D and Co.
2 1900—Payne G S and M—Hirjee Lilladhur vs Gungabai widow—Captain and V.
38 98—Hiralal M and M—Administrator General vs Thakordas Sakarlal and others—Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

479 95—Payne G S and M—Mahomedally Haidarally Chinai vs Mahomedally Abdul Kadur—Edgelow G and W and Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.
504 99—Edgelow G and W—Motibai vs Damodar Bhanjee and another—Muljee and R.
284-99—Crawford B and Co—Charles Thomas Glanville vs Datoobhai Jaitha and others—Payne G S and M—for postponement.
68 266 1900—Smetham B and N—Dhunanajee Shirmajee vs Boodibai and others—Ardesir H and D.
149 1900—Edgelow G and W—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Reman vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar—Tyabjee D and Co.
152 00—Bicknell M and M Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor vs Meherbai and others—Craigie L & O
192 00—Ardesir H and D Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs C A Turner and others—Edgelow G W
201 00—Payne G S M Tricumdas Thakordas vs Ramabai and another—Little and Co.
135 4838 99—Ardeshir H and D—Culliarjee Khetsey vs Bhugwanbhai Bhawanbhai—M J and M.
731 99—Wadia and J—Motee Wagjee and others vs Sakarbai widow and others—P G S and M, and M and H.
687 97—Hiralal M and M—R S Raphael vs Mirza Mahomed Banker—Edgelow G and W.
222 98—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abdul Ally and another vs Ebrahimji Rehmanji Khanbhai—Payne G S and M.
106 1900—Thakurdas D C and H—Bai Pashibai vs Ramlal Purbhoodas and others—H J R Hemming.
50 1900—Payne G S and M—Dhira Joda vs Dhurma Teckchand—H M and M.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno 1,509 tons, Captain M Dentes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, 9th July, with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s s s Assyria 986 tons, Captain J MacLean, will sail to-day, for Karachi and Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Assistant Surgeon C G Scott, Mr Faid Fozan, Mr Ebrahim, Sayed Ebrahim Dawood, Shaik Sala, Hajie Ali, and 105 deck.

THE s s Crescent, 904 tons, Captain T A Galley, arrived in harbour yester-day from Port Natal, 4th July in ballast and 76 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub. During the voyage she experienced moderate weather to within 200 miles from Bombay, thence strong monsoon with heavy squalls.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUGUST 1.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Clive		Baugh	China	Dry Dock	R I M S
Dalhousie		Kendall			R I M S
Investigator		Heming		Dry Dock	R I M S
Nancoury		Mills		Do.	R I M S
H Bolckow	629	Baker			B & P S N Co
Dragoman	3214	Waters			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	Kedsley			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
St Irene	2474	Altree			M M & Co
Beaface	372	Maloney			V Ebram & Co
Clan Murray	3121	Beer			M M & Co
Clan Monroe	3721	McPherson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Castleventry	1915	Laing			M M & Co
Ameer	2382	Armstrong			T Morrison & Co
Hermod	838	Alson			
Langbank	2966	Rout			
Olivemoor	1970	Jones			K Nixon & Co
Merkara	1849	Tucken			M M & Co
Crescent	904	Galley			H C Joosub

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Sultan	1782	Stahl	Zanzibar	3-8	F Heyer
B	Sirdhana	2729	Smith	Zanzibar	7-8	M M & Co
†	Bq Esmeralda	673	Pederson	Melbourne	4-8	O & Okell
C	Moshtari	1101	Barron	Jeddah	4-8	B & P S N Co
F	City of Cambridge	2481	Warden			Transport
G	Canara	1219	Stebbing	Zanzibar	7-8	M M & Co
H & J	Magdala	2340	Greet			Turret Ship
	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
K C	of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Karachi	4-8	F F & Co
L	Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Repairing		Shepd & Co
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
R	Safari	892	Ahrens	Zanzibar	17-8	F Heyer

Transport.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
P	Carthage	2893	Lendon	China		Transport

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	A Patti	1998	Sinclair	Calcutta	2-8	M M & Co
2	Bohemia	2060	Lindquister	L'pool	6-8	W & A G & Co
3	Ashruf	2202	McAlister	E Africa	5-8	H C Joosub
4	Raventhaler	1813	Freedon	Hamburg	2-8	Glade & Co
7	Maria Valerie	2648	Barberovich	Calcutta	5-8	A L S N Co
9	C of Edinburgh	5050	Baillie	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
10	Bengal	4656	Barcham	Aden	4-8	P & O Co
11	El Guiser	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
12	Sobraon	7210	Wibmer	London	11-8	P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	4-8	M M & Co
15	Assyria	970	McLean	Karachi	2-8	M M & Co
16	Madagascar	1693	Rouxel	Mauritius	2-8	V Brothers

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Agent.
Satrunji	547	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	524	Do

*Probable date of departure.
† Alongside B. shed.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Crescent s	Galley	Port Natal, July 4
	Sydney s	Allegre	Yokohama, July 6
	Bisagno s	Dentes	Hongkong, July 9

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Culna s	Hill	Moulmein
	Tokio s	Jones	Liverpool via Karachi
	Muttra Transport.	Mcintyre	China

The steamer Assyria, Captain MacLean, obtained their port clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The steamer Sydney, entered for loading yesterday for Marseilles &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Lucknow s—198 cases whisky, 30 cases gingerwines D Cowasjee.
Clan Chisholm s—321 cases whisky, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Gloamin s—10 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co.
City of Dublin s—10 cases whisy, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Britannia s—10 cases gin, H J Rustomjee and Co.
Bohemia s—20 cases whisky, Chas. Phillimore and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow s—30 cases slates and 2 cases hardware M Cassumjee; 50 cases candles Abdoolaly Shaik Adum.

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—6 cases bam, and provision J S Pimenta.
Sobraon s—5 cases ice machices, S Rose and Co,

FROM ANTWERP.

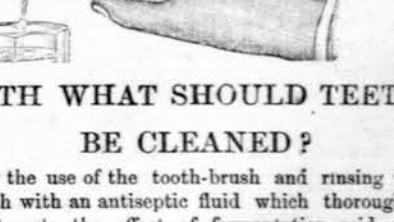
Raventhaler s—4 cases photo papers, Hussonally Abdoolally! 140 cases window glass, S Essoofally; 72 cases window glass, A C Bbramjee; 100 kegs madura, H J Rustomje and Co; 10 cases paper H Abdooally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Trintham Hall s—70 cases vermouth, H J Rustomje and Co.
Egypt s—10 cases sehnapps, H J Rustomjee and Co,
Sobraon s—27 cases provision, F Rustomjee and Co,

FROM FIUME.

Amphitrite s—1 puncheon rectified spirit, Treacher and Co.

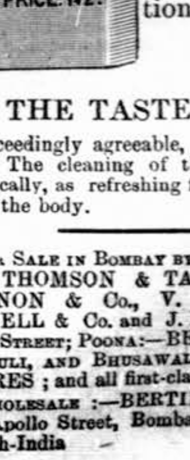


WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above-mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.



THE ODOL BOTTLE (Patented through out the world) is a unique ornament for every toilet table, and its use is novel and easy. (See Illustration.)

THE TASTE OF ODOL

is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

FOR SALE IN BOMBAY BY:—TREACHER & Co. Ld., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, BAZAAR GATE STREET; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI, AND BHUSAWAL:—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees to British-India

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Murray has a strong list of books for the autumn, some of which can now be announced. He will publish the Life and Correspondence of Mr. Childers, a work that should be a real contribution to recent English history. It has been prepared by Colonel Spencer Childers, R. E., the son of Mr. Gladstone's Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Then Mr. Murray promises us a life of Gilbert White, of Selborne, based on letters, journals, and other documents in the possession of the family, and not hitherto published. The author is Mr. Rashleigh Holt-White who is the grand-nephew of the naturalist and the present head of the White famely. The fresh material includes letters, journals, and manuscripts by White, also correspondence from his lifelong friend and contemporary the Rev. J. Mulso.

Dr. Lillias Hamilton is publishing with Mr. Murray a study of Afghan life in the form of a story. Needless to recall, Dr. Hamilton was for several years resident at Cabul as medical adviser to the Ameer. Thus She had opportunities of seeing the inner life of the Court and people of Afghanistan such as probably no other European, certainly no other European lady has enjoyed. Dr Hamilton says that an autobiography of her sojourn in Cabul would involve matters which for obvious reasons are tabooed. Hence, for the present, a story.

Another volume of Mr. Murray's list is a reissue of a book which the late Lord Loch wrote many years ago. He was with Lord Elgin in China during the troubles of 1860, and he had some very remarkable experinces. One of these, shared with him by Sir Harry Parkes, was to be locked in a Chinese torture-cage. Now that history is repeating itself in China a reprint of Lord Loch's volume has been thought appropriate. Copies of it have been quite unobtainable.

The books on China already available will be increased in a few days by one from the pen of an American lady, Miss E. R. Scidmore. Within the past fifteen years she has paid seven visits to China, and in this volume, which Messrs. Macmillan publish, she imparts the information thus gathered. Her central view is that China is breaking up, but only as it has broken up a hundred times before, and will probably be still breaking up a thousand years hence. Miss Scidmore's opening chapter describes the Taku forts and the railway of which we have heard so much within the last few days. Nothing could be more appropriate than her description of Peking as "the most incredible, anomalous and surprising place in the world."

M. Yves Guyot has written a book on Boer Politics, which Mr. Muray will publish here. A second contribution from the Continent is by Professor Gomperz, of Vienna University, on The Greek Thinkers. This is an account of Greek philosophy by the author of the standard German translation of Mill's Logic—that is, by a student of ancient and modern philosophy. The immediate interest of a work which Dr. T. Oliver has edited is English, but its general interest far wider. Under the title Dangerous Trades we are to get a close examination of the historical social, and legal aspects of industrial occupations as affecting public health. Many experts co-operate in the book

Happily England herself is outside the radius of The Locust Plague, the suppression of which Dr. Æneas Munro discusses in a volume so named. Some striking figures are given in Mr. Murray's announcement of this book. It appears that of the 53,000,000 square miles which the world's land surface comprises, 40,000,000 are more or less continuously subject to the scourge of the hungry locust. It causes, we are told, more pecuniary loss and misery than a native war or a series of native wars combined; or for that matter a greater loss than a war between England and the South African Republics. Thus the question of fighting the locust is one of the greatest importance.

Several books which promise to be attractive reading in their several ways are now being formally announced by Messrs. Longmans. They may be best indicated in a little list.—Queen Victoria By Mr. Richard R. Holmes, Librarian to the Queen. A new issue, with supplementary chapters bringing the narrative to the Queen's visit to Ireland. Sport and Travel, East and West. By Mr. F. C. Selous. Autumns in Argyllshire with Rod and Gun. By the Hon. A. Gathorne-Hardy. The Forward Policy and its Results; or Thirty-five Years Work amongst the Tribes on our North-West Frontier of India. By Mr. Richard I. Bruce, C.I.E., who was Political Agent in Beluchistan, &c. Life of Sir James Nicholas Douglass, formerly engineer-in-chief to the Trinity House. By Mr. Thomas Williams.

A frequent question with visitors to the British Museum is How can you possibly catalogue so many books in such a way that they become readily accessible? The trustees of the Museum have just issued a pamphlet which shows how the thing is done. Apart from anything else these "rules for compiling the catalogues in the department of printed books in the British Museum" should be very useful to librarians all over the country. Here they will find the fine fruit of their calling; the cataloguing of a great library raised to a science. Entries in the catalogue, as may be noted, are of two kinds; main entries describing adequately the contents of the books to which they refer, and supplementary entries in the form of cross-references.

Lady Hely Hutchinson, the wife of the Governor of Natal, has written a story entitled Monica Grey. It will be published by Mr. Murray. He also announces a novel by another lady, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Forbes. It has the title A Gentleman and may be expected to be something of a study in Society. Mrs. Aylmer Gowing is publishing with Mr. Burleigh's story called A Spiders Web. It has to do with the intricacies of diplomacy as evolved between an English attache and a Slavonic Circe. The volume will be in Mr. Burleigh's half-crown series. A volume of five stories by General Baden-Powell, entitled Sport in War, will be published immediately by Mr Heinemann. The stories appeared originally in the Badminton Magazine and the defender of Mafeking cabled home his permission for publication in this new form immediately after the town had been relieved. Mr. Egerton Castle's novel Young April has not been long published, but it is already going into a sixpenny edition. This Messrs Macmillan announce. My Afterdream, is a book by Mr Julian West which Mr Fisher Unwin will publish. It purports to be a sequel to the late Mr. Edward Bellamy's Looking Backward. Messrs Hurt and Blackett have, in the press a story by Mr. T. T. Dahle, who thinks of calling it The love of Esma.

In view of the approach of a General Election Mr. Sydney Buxton is preparing an appendix to his popular handbook on political questions of the day, so bringing it up to date. Surely the many writers of many books have been remiss in not having before now provided us with a history of the Speaker's chair Now, however, this history has been set out by Mr. Edward Lummis for a book which Mr. Fisher Unwin is publishing. John Addington Symonds's life of Michael Angelo and his life of Benvenuto Cellini have been taken over by Messrs. Macmillan from Mr. Nimmo, the original publisher. Mr. Basil Worsfold is writing a volume on Egypt for Messrs. Horace Marshall's Story of the Empire Series. To the same series Colonel Lugard is to contribute a volume on Uganda. Wyvone, a book of verse from the pen of Mr. John Cornwaile, is promised by Mr. Burleigh. It is a first poetic offering "Heroes of the United Service, by the late Mrs. L. Valentine dealing with famous Army and Navy heroes, will be published shortly by Messrs. Warne.

Mr. R. B Benson ends the following anecdote of Miss Kingsley to the "Spectator":—Some time in February, I think, she gave a lecture at the Imperial Institute, which I attended. I called upon her next day by permission, when she remarked: "I dare say you noticed that I was jumping about like a cat on hot brick last night?" I had not noticed it. It turned out that something had gone wrong with the heating apparatus under the platfrom, with the result that she had been standing for an hour and a quarter on a surface so hot that the soles of both her boots were burnt through—a disaster which she humorously deplored. She had walked home to St. Mary Abbott's Terrace with her feet in that condition. No one in the audience had observed anything unusual in her manner! Why she had not shifted her position or called attention to the state of the apparatusis is of course beside the point—her reading-desk may have been a fixture at that place—or she may not have wished to cause any fuss. I cannot refrain from relating here a little incident which came under my notice on the same occasion, although I am strongly averse to seeing in print anecdotes which bring in living persons. Amongst the audience was a great statesman and administrator, still happily with us, though long since "rude donatus." Not knowing that he was present, she had occasion to refer in terms of glowing eulogy to his noble work in a great province of the Far East. At the conclusion of the lecture this gentleman sent up his card, and advanced to speak to Miss Kingsley "Hullo," she said. "I thought you were dead. "No," he replied, "but I thought I was forgotten."

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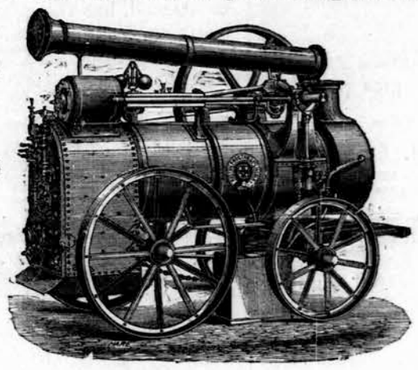
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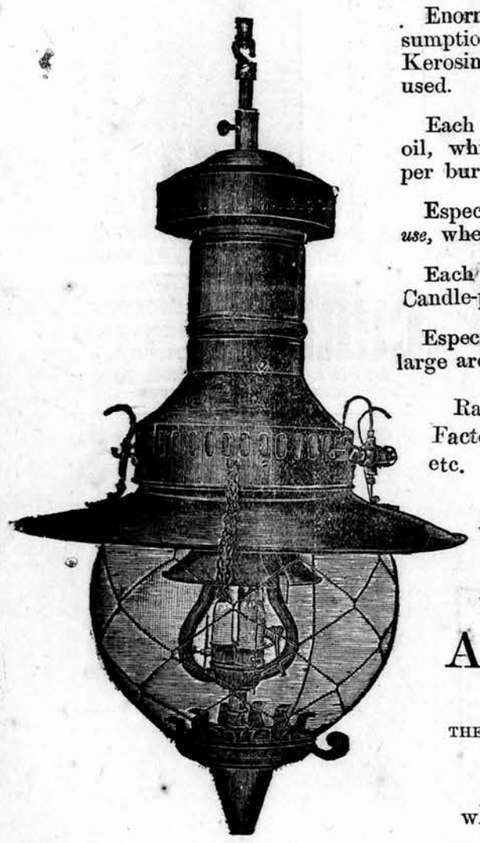
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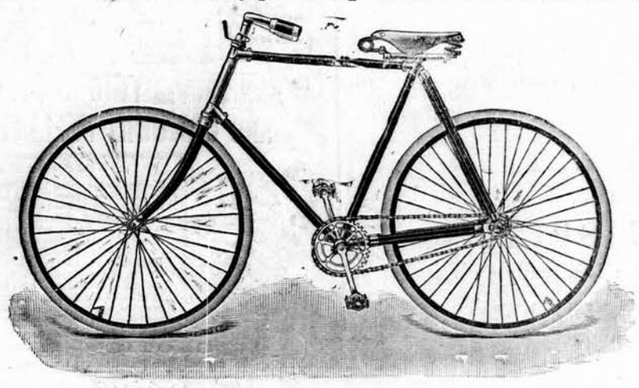
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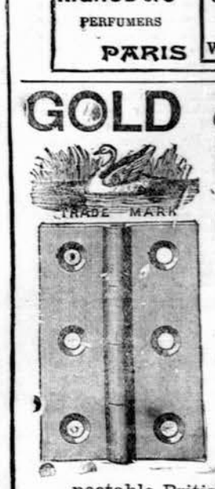
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